

Inside...
The New York Times
8-page supplement

Eli Ohana released on bail
Page 4

'Vertigo' reaches new heights
Arts & Entertainment, Page 5

Index

Arts & Entertainment	5
Business	8
Crossword	11
Movies/TV	11
Opinion	6
Sports	10

French Left scores stunning election upset

PARIS (Reuters) — France's Socialist-led opposition won a stunning parliamentary election triumph in yesterday's decisive second-round runoff, forcing President Jacques Chirac to share power with a hostile left-wing government.

Exit polls predicted the Socialists and their non-Communist allies could win an absolute majority of between 289 and 298 seats in the 577-seat National Assembly.

The right would take 242 or 243 seats, the ecologists eight and the far-right National Front one or two.

Official results from the Interior Ministry, with 31 percent of districts counted, gave the Socialists 132 seats to the right's 99.

Just 40 minutes after polling stations closed, conservative Prime Minister Alain Juppe went on television to concede defeat.

"The people have spoken. Their decision is sovereign. We all respect it. I wish good luck to those who will now govern France and I wish good luck to France," he said.

The projected outcome was a crushing defeat for Chirac's center-right coalition, which held 464 seats in the outgoing lower house of parliament.

The president, who dissolved parliament on April 21 saying he needed a

"new elan" to lead France into a single European currency from a position of strength, seems bound to call on Socialist leader Lionel Jospin to form a government.

It will be the third time in 11 years that France has had a period of left-right power-sharing known as "cohabitation."

National Front leader Jean-Marie Le Pen said Chirac had suffered a double defeat and should resign.

Jospin has said he supports European economic and monetary union but would not impose a further bout of austerity to meet the strict criteria to qualify for the single currency in 1999.

He has said he will seek new European negotiations on giving greater priority to employment and economic growth, on including Italy, Spain, and Portugal in the single currency from the start, and on ensuring the euro was not overvalued

against the dollar.

Communist leader Robert Hue, declaring "a great hope is born," said his party hoped to join "a government of the whole Left."

Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the Socialist's likely finance minister, said the Right lost because of unemployment. The Socialists have pledged to create 700,000 jobs for young people, half of them in the public sector, over the next three years.

Mixed signals on el-Baz mission

By JAY BUSHINSKY

Egypt's effort to get the Israeli-Palestinian peace process back on track generated contradictory signals from the two sides yesterday.

A communique issued by Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu's bureau after his second round of talks with Egyptian envoy Osama el-Baz said "some progress was achieved."

But chief Palestinian negotiator Saeb Erekat said "the situation is very difficult" and that there still is "a wide gap" between the parties.

Erekat's evaluation was based on a briefing he received from Egypt's ambassador, Mohammed Bassiouny, who attended el-Baz's two-hour meeting with Netanyahu.

Netanyahu's spokesman Shai Bazak described the session as "an attempt to define the problems dividing Israel and the Palestinian Authority."

He said el-Baz's contacts with the two sides "will continue," but noted that a date has not been set for another meeting between him and Netanyahu.

El-Baz returned to Cairo immediately after his talks here. He had been expected to confer with Erekat, but their meeting was canceled and Bassiouny took his place.

"El-Baz had something urgent to do in the Egyptian capital," Erekat said, but said he did not know what that was.

The Netanyahu-el-Baz meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister David Levy, cabinet secretary Danny Naveh, policy adviser Uzi Arad, and Levy aide Ya'acov Bardugo.

Erekat saw no chance of an early summit with the participation of Netanyahu, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and PA Chairman Yasser Arafat.

He attributed the current impasse to Israel's ongoing settlement activity, contending that if it were frozen, "there would be no problem."

"There are 34 outstanding commitments" undertaken by Israel which have not been fulfilled, he continued.

Among those he cited were failure to "dissolve" the civil administration in Judea and Samaria, refusal to "withdraw the military government" in these areas, and evasion of "further redeployment."

Among the other causes of friction were the non-implementation of safe passage between the West Bank and Gaza, and the "inability of Palestinians to drive their cars to Jordan and Egypt."

El-Baz's peace mission was seen by Foreign Ministry sources as a supplement, rather than a substitute, for the mediation undertaken by the US.

US envoy Dennis Ross is expected to return to the region once el-Baz nails down a basis for a running dialogue or further negotiations between Israel and the PA.



Jordanian princess visits IDF
Princess Aisha (center), who is setting up a Jordanian women's corps, is flanked by OC Women's Corps Brig.-Gen. Yisraela Oron (left) and Col. Orit Adatto, commander of Training Base 12 in Tzrifin, at a ceremony at the base yesterday. (IDF Spokesman)

Police foil land dealer abduction

By MARGOT DUDKEVITCH

Jerusalem police foiled an attempt by six Palestinians to abduct Palestinian land dealer Assad Rajibi shortly after midnight on Saturday, Jerusalem

Rajibi, and arrested the six. Weapons were found in the possession of some of those arrested, he said, adding that two guns were thrown out of the cars during the chase.

The six Palestinians arrested are Mohammed Iwad, Fares Amir, Morad Abdallah, Mohammed Khader, Ahmad Mansour, and Jilal Sabitan. They were remanded for six days yesterday.

At a news conference, Yitzhaki blamed the head of security in the Palestinian Authority for Rajibi's attempted abduction and the murder of land dealer Mahmood Ali Jamhour.

Four of the six men involved in the abduction are Palestinian Preventive Security agents, Yitzhaki said.

"It appears the head of security in the Palestinian Authority is directly involved," Yitzhaki said, adding: "I refuse to divulge his name."

See FOL, Page 2

TAU scientist's invention could cut nuclear terror threat

By JUDY SIEGEL

The US Patent Office has granted a patent to Tel Aviv University nuclear scientist Prof. Alvin Radkowsky for an invention that — if adopted by governments around the world — will significantly reduce the global threat of nuclear terrorism and the availability of nuclear weapons.

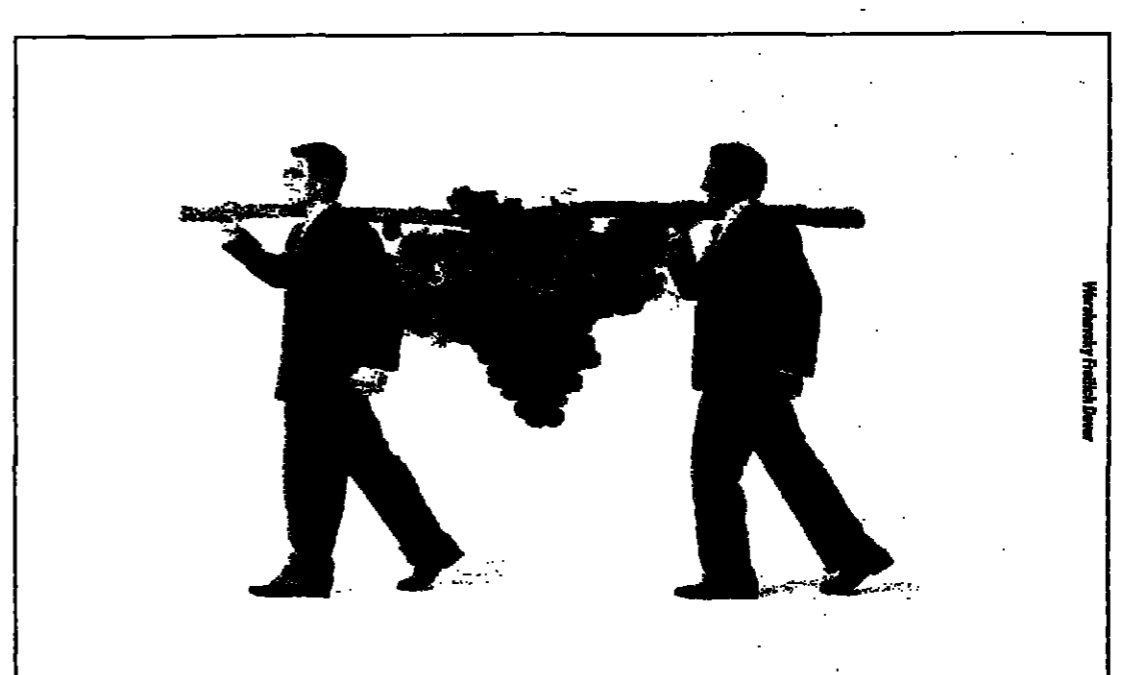
Radkowsky, who immigrated to Israel in 1972 after serving as chief scientist of the US Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program for 24 years, invented a technology that uses thorium instead of uranium for much of the fuel in the core of nuclear reactors, and does not produce any by-products that could possibly be used for making weapons.

At present, all the approximately 400 commercial light-water reactors in the world discharge over 70 tons of plutonium annually. Only four kilos of plutonium are needed to make a nuclear bomb.

The invention is known as the non-proliferative light-water thorium reactor — or the Radkowsky Thorium Reactor (RTR). Thorium is much more plentiful and cheaper than uranium — it can even be mined in Israel — but until now, no practical method was found to exploit its potential in nuclear energy production.

Radkowsky noted yesterday that another advantage of the RTR is a major reduction in nuclear waste, not only in quantity and toxicity, but also in radioactivity and heat emission. Nuclear-power countries are facing serious problems in storing nuclear waste, he said.

The RTR, he maintained, could reduce nuclear power costs by 20% to 30%, partly due to the savings in uranium. The RTR



ISRAEL'S ECONOMY IS ON THE MOVE.

We offer you a comprehensive and diverse range of banking and financial services, based on six decades of unrivaled expertise. Talk to us first, and profit from a fully informed picture with professional services specifically tailored to your needs, including a special program of highly competitive financing opportunities.

- Open a tax free foreign currency account and enjoy:
- Strict confidentiality • Short & medium term deposits in all major foreign currencies • Deposits convertible into all major foreign currencies • Highly competitive interest rates • No estate duties, tax free interest in Israel • Funds transferable worldwide.

Should you choose to diversify your assets, consider investing through the Bank, in bonds and stocks, traded worldwide and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

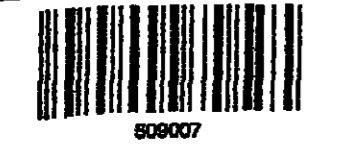
• A real estate purchase in Israel entitles you to loans of up to 50% (60% under special circumstances) of the property value.

For details, visit any branch of Israel Discount Bank, or contact our Business Promotion & Marketing Department, 16 Mapu St., Tel Aviv. Tel: 03-5216223, 5247279. Fax: 03-5242343. E-Mail: men@netvision.net.il

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK



The Middle East Forum Presents:
Jerusalem, 1967 and The Oslo Peace Process
Panel Discussion and Debate:
Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem, 1965 - 1993
David Cassuto, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem, since 1993
Senior Palestine Authority official
Jay Bushinsky, Diplomatic Correspondent, Jerusalem Post
Thursday, June 5, 7:30 p.m.
Radisson-Moriah Hotel, Jerusalem
Reservations welcome: 02-625-7305
NIS 18 • Students/Seniors NIS 10
Seating limited



Hizbullah gunman killed

By ABIEH O'SULLIVAN

IAF aircraft blasted Hizbullah targets twice yesterday, scoring direct hits and killing one guerrilla and wounding another.

The IDF said the first raid yesterday evening hit a Hizbullah stronghold north of Sujud in the Iqlim al-Tufah region. Two hours later, IAF jets returned to attack a Hizbullah firing position near the village of Majdal Salim.

The air raids came as Lt. Yuval Nir, 22, of Rehovot, was buried. He was killed Friday night when his squad encountered Hizbullah mortar fire.

An initial inquiry into the inci-

dent by the Northern Command said that the fact the soldiers kept their distance from each other prevented further casualties. It also said the troops returned fire and evacuated Nir quickly. They were patrolling in what the IDF considers a relatively quiet area.

Nir's death sparked a renewed debate about the continued IDF presence in the security zone. A group of mothers of soldiers started a campaign to get the IDF to withdraw from south Lebanon.

"We need to leave Lebanon," said Miri Sela, spokeswoman for the newly formed group. "Everything has been done and tried. Now it is time to move on to new solutions, totally differ-

ent."

Sela told Israel Radio that her group is planning gatherings across the country this weekend and they hoped to collect 100,000 to 150,000 signatures on a petition calling for a withdrawal. She said the petition would be given to Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and President Ezer Weizman.

But Avi Benayahu, spokesman for Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, said a total reassessment of the situation in Lebanon was recently made by the Northern Command, General Staff, and the defense establishment with instructions to re-examine all alternatives. It was then discussed in the cabinet and decided that Israel would stay put in south Lebanon, Benayahu said.

"In the present situation and existing conditions where there is a threat of brutal terror against the settlements and residents of the North, there is nothing to

replace our activity in south Lebanon," Benayahu said.

Also yesterday, IDF troops, aided by tanks, set up a roadblock near the village of Arnon near the IDF position at the Beaufort castle, and captured three Hizbullah activists who participated in attacks against Israeli forces in the area, the army said.

Liat Collins adds:

Meretz leader Yossi Sarid yesterday repeated his opposition to a unilateral withdrawal from south Lebanon. "It would be irresponsible," he said.

"If we were to leave tomorrow morning, it's clear that Hizbullah would immediately come to the border and the communities of northern Israel would be in the firing range and under threat. There would be a danger of another war, so it won't even prevent loss of life as we intend."

Sarid said the solution has to be found through diplomacy.



Guardian of Jerusalem
Chief Rabbi Yisrael Meir Lau shakes hands with Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and greets Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert upon receiving the Guardian of Jerusalem Award, in a ceremony at City Hall last night. The award was presented by the International Forum for a United Jerusalem to Lau and 12 others from Israel and abroad, in recognition of their efforts to assure that Jerusalem remains united under Israeli sovereignty. (Bryan McManney)

Ohr Torah Institutions of Israel mourns with sorrow the passing of

Dr. Manfred Lehmann ז"ל

renowned scholar of Torah texts and fierce champion of his people's rights.

May the entire family be comforted amongst the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem

Shlomo Riskin, Dean

Jamie Lehmann
Yeshivat Givat Shaul
Beit HaMusar

Mourn the passing of our dear friend and patron

Dr. MANFRED LEHMANN ז"ל

and extend our heartfelt condolences to his dear family

המקום ינחם אתכם בתוך שאר אבלי ציון וירושלים

BAR-ILAN UNIVERSITY
mourns the passing of our dear friend

DR. MANFRED R. LEHMANN ז"ל

founder of the Jaime Lehmann Chair for Piyut Studies and Research and recipient of an honorary doctorate from the university

Deepest condolences to his wife: Sara Anne, and the entire family

May you be comforted among the mourners of Zion and Jerusalem

The Board of Directors and staff of the Mother-and-Baby Convalescent Home The Helen & Feisch Moskovits Wing

extends its sincerest condolences to

Mrs. Anne Lehmann

and her entire worthy family upon the untimely passing of her beloved husband

DR. MANFRED LEHMANN ז"ל

a true friend of our institution.

May they know no further sorrow

The Directorate

On the *shloshim* after the passing of our beloved

JACOB JACK BRIN

we will hold a memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone tomorrow, Tuesday, June 3, 1997 at 4 p.m. at the Savyon Cemetery

We thank all those who expressed condolences

The Family

BACKGROUND

Murdered man seemed unlikely target for PA wrath

By JON IMMANUEL

Mahmoud Ali Jamhour worked in a Jerusalem sandwich bar off Jaffa Road for 10 years, making sandwiches and small talk with the customers. One day a new group came in, spread maps out on the table, and, it seems, sealed Jamhour's fate.

Sometimes Arab dealers joined in the group, poring over the plans. Among them was 70-year-old Farid Bashiti, found bludgeoned to death near the Ramallah police station three weeks ago.

Jamhour, 34, was eager to please. Everyone who said they knew him, Jew or Arab, called him "a decent man." Unlike Bashiti's acquaintances, who spurned him after his death, Jamhour's acquaintances defended him.

He held two jobs to support his wife and two small daughters. His wife was a resident of the Shuafat refugee camp in Jerusalem and therefore had an Israeli identity card. Jamhour, whose family lives in a village north of Ramallah, also wanted an Israeli identity card, especially after closures were imposed on West Bank residents in 1993, making it potentially difficult for him to work legally in Jerusalem.

He applied for resident status that year, and asked his Israeli acquaintances for help in speeding up the process. They told him to wait patiently; he finally received the identity card a year ago.

After a time, another group of Arabs began frequenting the sandwich bar. They were operating a nearby paint store. They came in, sat down, and watched the others

going over maps.

A few months ago one of them asked Jamhour what kind of identity card he had. When Jamhour showed him the Israeli ID card he had recently acquired, the man smiled and said, "so you are one of Bibi's boys. But you should know the Palestinian Police can get you, too."

Jamhour took this as a piece of friendly advice, rather than a threat. A month ago the anonymous Arabs stopped coming. A week later Bashiti was kidnapped to Ramallah and killed.

The Jewish real-estate dealers also stopped coming. But Jamhour continued to turn up every day for work. After living for years in rented accommodations, he recently bought a four-room house in what is a run-down area even by the refugee camp's standards. It cost about \$40,000 and he still owed money on it. He could not afford to stop working. But he registered it in his father's name, angering his wife, who complained to the police in Ramallah.

Last Tuesday, Jamhour received a call to come to the Ramallah police station. He went because he assumed it was about his wife's complaint. But he assumed the police might also ask him about his relationship with Bashiti, and he told them that he just served the sandwiches.

Jamhour was there for 24 hours and came back Thursday morning. He told his employers he had been interrogated harshly, kept alone in a cell and was not allowed to eat. But he was not beaten. Finally, as he expected, the police said he could go, and told him they would not press charges against him.

The Israel Police, which heard of Jamhour's interrogation, probably from the Jewish real-estate agents, offered him protection; he said he did not need it. In any case, he could not stay away from his home for ever. The Palestinian Police would know how to find him wherever he was, he said.

On Saturday morning he went into Jerusalem and was seen at Damascus Gate at 10 a.m. In the afternoon, his body was found on a road south of Ramallah with two bullets in the neck.

Should Judaism Have a Missionary Outreach to the Gentiles?
A lecture by guest speaker Rabbi Jacob Chinitz Tue., June 3, at 8 p.m.
Controversial Video Screenings Every Thursday at 8 p.m. Admission free

JERUSALEM INSTITUTE OF BIBLICAL POLEMICS
Center for refuting missionary teachings 23 Rehov Hanevot, Tel. 562-4150
Entrance down stairs (backyard).
Specialized bookstore open daily 10 am - 5 pm except Friday

The Jerusalem Post
The Book Department, at its new location at 22 Rehov Hahistadrut, Jerusalem, will be closed for stocktaking on June 3, 1997.

www.virtual.co.il

EVERY DAY IS JERUSALEM DAY AT

Virtual Jerusalem

Listen to Arutz 7, 711 and 1143 AM, 105 FM

Increased traffic enforcement on interurban roads will continue throughout the year, 24 hours a day.

Whenever you drive into an intersection against a red light, you endanger everyone around you.



Remember that cameras at traffic lights are photographing you every time you commit a traffic offense.

700 07*129

Drive responsibly or pay the consequences

Road Safety Administration Ministry of Transport

Traffic Division Israel Police

FOIL
Continued from Page 1

However, PA Justice Minister Fehil Abu Meidein said it is obvious that Israel is responsible for the murders. "I accuse the Israelis, those dealers, those traitors finished their job on the Israeli side. It's obvious Israel has a finger in it," he told reporters.

Yitzhaki said police have proof that Jamhour and land dealer Farid Bashiti had been held in buildings known to belong to the PA before their murders. "This shows that it wasn't the initiative of one person," he said.

Yitzhaki told reporters that Jamhour and Rajibi were involved in the sale of a house in Abu Tor to Jews.

In response to the abduction attempt, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu said that "such acts harm the idea of peace and coexistence between us and the Palestinians. We know that those who cannot respect their own people will not respect their neighbors."

Netanyahu added that Israel cannot accept attacks on murders on those holding Israeli identity cards, through the encouragement of senior members of the PA.

According to Ben-Ruby, police have a list of names of land dealers slated for murder, but he refused to divulge the number of dealers on the list.

Jay Bushinsky adds:

The supposed emergence of the "Keepers of the Holy Land Group" as the underground outfit that murdered the three Palestinian land dealers was dismissed by David Bar-Ilan, Netanyahu's media adviser, as "a ruse perpetrated by the Palestinian Authority."

"The KHLG is a cover-up for the actions of the Palestinian security forces," Bar-Ilan said.

A pro-PA newspaper, *Al-Hayat al-Jadida*, was notified by an anonymous caller that the KHLG was behind the slayings, and reportedly was told that details of these operations will be disclosed in due course.

مكتبة من الأصيل

Soccer star Ohana out on bail

By RAINE MARCUS

Betar Jerusalem soccer star Eli Ohana, suspected of defrauding the tax authorities out of hundreds of thousands of shekels, was released yesterday on NIS 650,000 bail by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court.

Ohana, 33, is also one of the national team's senior players, and was unanimously chosen as the player of the season by the local media.

In court yesterday, tax investigator Yosef Shviro said that an examination of the player's tax returns revealed large discrepancies between the sums declared by Ohana and his actual earnings.

Ohana denied the allegations and said that "everything would become clear shortly."

Investigators charged that Ohana failed to declare the purchase of a Jerusalem apartment. He also allegedly failed to declare money he had earned in Portugal while he was playing there.

Checks he received did not match the yearly sums of money stated in his tax forms, issued annually, said Shviro.

Ohana had his passport confiscated for 180 days, but Judge Nira Lidsky said that, if the tax authorities agreed, he could leave the country if he posted his bail in cash. This decision will allow him to travel to Moscow on Wednesday as Israel prepares to take on Russia in a crucial World Cup qualifying match next Sunday.



Betar Jerusalem soccer star Eli Ohana (seated) in Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday. The court released Ohana, who is suspected of large-scale tax fraud, on NIS 650,000 bail. (Berak Wolfson, courtesy of Ma'ariv)

New drug for Parkinson's disease

By JUDY SIEGEL

A new locally-developed Parkinson's disease drug that is meant for treating patients in the illness's advanced stages may also serve as an alternative for the main drug currently used, L-Dopa.

The new drug, called L-Dopa ethyl ester, was developed by Prof. Daphna Atlas of the Hebrew University and Prof. Eldad Melamed of the Rabin Medical Center-Beilinson Campus and financed by Teva Pharmaceuticals. Atlas will today be cited for this work when she receives the Kay Prize for innovation at the Hebrew University Board of Governors meeting.

Conventional L-Dopa loses its effectiveness the longer it is taken by Parkinson patients, who constitute one to two percent of the population over the age of 60 (there are some 10,000 patients here).

Because L-Dopa is not soluble in the blood, it can't be used directly by injection. Atlas's team, which included Drs. Jeff Sterling, Yitzhak Millman and Alexander

Weinberg, searched for a solution to be used at that stage when L-Dopa begins to lose its effectiveness: a drug with similar properties but highly soluble so it can be injected in large quantities.

The material, synthesized in Atlas's lab in Jerusalem, has three US patents registered for it by the Hebrew University's Yissum research and development corporation. She believes it can also be used during the early stages of Parkinson's, before the symptoms become progressively worse.

Although the new drug doesn't halt the progression of the disease, but only slows it, animal studies were very promising, and Teva is conducting Phase II clinical trials at a number of local medical centers.

At the end of Phase II trials, Atlas hopes to begin the application process to the US Food and Drug Administration.

The team is also working on other new Parkinson's drugs based on anti-oxidant materials that would pass the blood/brain barrier and be a solution to Parkinson's, as well as Alzheimer's disease.

Matza: Medicine shortage for psychiatric patients

By JUDY SIEGEL

Over 1,000 people are currently institutionalized in psychiatric hospitals "because of a shortage of medications that could help return them to society and the community," Health Minister Yehoshua Matza said yesterday.

In a verbal attack on Finance Minister Dan Meridor during a tour of the Tirat Hacarmel Psychiatric Hospital, Matza said Meridor "should show the same sensitivity for individual rights that he showed

when he was justice minister." Matza, who learned of the problem from hospital officials, said he was not sure we're not violating existing civil and patients' rights laws by "unnecessarily" keeping patients in mental hospitals.

During a visit to Rambam Hospital in Haifa, Matza warned that if hospital budgets for buying medications are cut by 20%, as the Treasury is demanding, hospitals will have to choose between refusing patients or demanding that they contribute to the cost of medications.

Deri petitions for delay in trial

By BATSHEVA TSUR

In another attempt to delay his criminal trial proceedings, Shas MK Aryeh Deri yesterday petitioned to the High Court of Justice.

Deri presented an urgent petition to the court asking for the attorney-general to show cause why the criminal trial should not be suspended until the High Court completes its hearings on petitions related to the report on the Bar-On Affair. Deri was incriminated in the report and an indictment is to be brought against him.

Last week, Attorney-General Elyakim Rubinstein turned down a similar request from Deri, saying the judges in the criminal proceedings were "objective and professional" and would not be affected by the High Court's hearings on the Bar-On Affair. But in his petition yesterday, Deri said that he was likely to be discriminated against since the report by Rubinstein and State Attorney Edna Arbel on the

affair had fingered him as the sole public figure against whom an indictment should be brought. "The judges are only flesh and blood," Deri said.

It is impractical to conduct two trials at once and Rubinstein and Arbel - in their report published just before Passover - said Deri would be indicted only after his current trial is over, the petition said.

Furthermore, Deri's attorney, Navot Tel-Zur, said he had appealed to Rubinstein and Arbel not to make public their opinion since it could affect his client's criminal trial before the Jerusalem District Court.

Rubinstein's decision not to postpone the criminal trial is therefore "exceptionally unreasonable," the petition said. In addition, Deri said in the petition, defense witnesses are no longer willing to give testimony since his name was mentioned in connection with the Bar-On Affair.



Aryeh Deri (Issac Hara'i)

THE STATE OF ISRAEL THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL Ministry of Finance

CALL FOR BIDS FOR LEASING OF LAND FOR THE HOTEL TRADE AT 15 HILLEL STREET

1. The Ministry of Finance hereby calls for bids for acquisition of leasing rights for a period of 49 years, with an option for a further period of 49 years, in the property specified below.
2. a. The property is located at 15 Hillel Street in the Center of Jerusalem. The property is entered at the Land Registry Bureau as plots 191, 198 in bloc 30049, page 5722 and 4361 in book 1015. The land is not regularized. The area of the plots is about 1,160 sq.m. and the building area is about 1,934 sq.m. (Hereafter: "the property")
 - b. The utilization limit according to the leasing agreement is 6,300 sq.m. for principal uses and 2,050 sq.m. for service areas, a total of 8,350 sq.m. For any additional utilization of any type whatsoever beyond the aforesaid utilization limit, an additional payment will be made to the State of Israel in accordance with Land Administration procedures.
 - c. The local outline plan for Jerusalem - plan no. 62, applies to the property. According to this plan the land is assigned as a "commercial area" including inter alia, hotels.
 - d. The global building rights are 150% on 3 equal floors, each of 50%.
 - e. It is hereby clarified that the purchaser may use the property only for a hotel.
 - f. A new plan for the property is in the preparatory stages. In the plan in preparation the aforesaid property is reassigned for an urban 3-star hotel, which will have 150 hotel rooms on an overall built up area of 6,000 sq.m. This plan is in its earliest stages and does not yet have statutory validity. The Ministry of Finance in no way undertakes that these plans will be approved and does not undertake to continue with the planning and with obtaining of approval from the planning authorities.
 - g. Any development carried out in the future will oblige the successful bidder to make a payment to the development body.
 - h. In addition to the amount proposed for the property, the successful bidder will also pay fees and taxes to the local authority, in accordance with the municipal by-laws in practice in the authority, and betterment tax.
3. a. If so desired, the tender book can be obtained from the Yaadim Office at 134 Carl Netter Street, Jerusalem, Tel 02-5819491, Sundays to Thursdays, from 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon, against payment of NIS 1,250 which will be deposited in the account of the Ministry of Finance at the Postal Bank - Account No. 0250922, and this from 2.6.97.
 - b. A visit to the property will take place on Thursday, June 19, 1997 at 4.00 p.m. On June 23, 1997, at 12 noon, a bidders' convention will be held in the offices of the Accountant General, at the Ministry of Finance, 1 Kaplan Street, Jerusalem, Room 650.
 - c. The bid will be backed by a deposit of NIS 1,500,000 (one and a half million new shekels) by bank draft or independent bank guarantee.
 - d. The bidder will attach to his offer a form with details regarding the financial soundness and the hotel experience in accordance with the tender procedure.
 - e. The last date for submitting the bids for the tender is 16.7.97 at 12 noon precisely. The bids will be placed in the tender box at the Ministry of Finance in Jerusalem in the Archives, room 523, floor 5 of the Ministry of Finance building, 1 Kaplan Street, Jerusalem. The Ministry of Finance may at any time extend and modify the date of closing of the tender, and notification thereof will be published in the press. In such a case the date of closing of the tender to all intents and purposes will be modified accordingly. Any bid which is not inside the tender box, at the time of closing of the tender, for any reason whatsoever, will not participate in the tender.
4. The Ministry of Absorption, which held and holds part of the property, covering an area of about 1,334 sq.m., in unprotected rental, may continue to rent from the successful bidder part of the property for 18 months from the date of payment of the entire price by the successful bidder. The rent and the conditions of rental are specified in the tender book.

World News, see Page 9

TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

THE MORRIS E. CURIEL CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
AND THE ISRAEL-ARGENTINA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

GUEST LECTURE
of
DR. RUBEN BERAJA

President, DAIA
President, Latin American Jewish Congress
Vice President, World Jewish Congress

**The Situation of the Jewish Community
in Argentina: Image and Reality**

Opening Remarks:
Mr. Benno Gitter
Chairman, Tel Aviv University Board of Governors

Greetings:
Dr. José María V. Otegui
Ambassador of Argentina to Israel
Prof. Shlomo Ben Ami, MK
Incumbent, The Elias Sourasky Chair
in Ibero-Latin American Studies
Prof. Eli Barnavi
Director, The Morris E. Curiel Center for International Studies

on Thursday, 5 June 1997, at 7:00 p.m.
at the Malka Brender Hall of Justice, Trabowicz Building
Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv
Entrance through Ramnicanu Gate (4)
Simultaneous translation into English and Hebrew

The public is invited

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

will dedicate

**The Bernard L. and Mary T. Sachs Chair
in Cancer Studies**

with the participation of
Keith and Herb Sachs

of the U.S.A.
and the incumbent of the Chair
Prof. Eliezer Kedar

On Monday, June 2, 1997
on the Givat Ram Campus

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

will dedicate

**The Julius Oppenheimer Fund
in the Life Sciences**

with the participation of
Mrs. Ann Oppenheimer

of the U.S.A.

On Monday, June 2, 1997
on the Givat Ram Campus

مكتبة الجامعة

Disability Culture

Eager to Bite the Hands
That Would Feed Them



Sherry Lampert, shown at a meeting of Disabled in Action in New York City, has cerebral palsy. Her family tried to hide her as a child.

James Estrine/The New York Times

By DOUGLAS MARTIN

ARGUABLY, Mattel's introduction of a new pal for Barbie, "Share-a-Smile Becky," represents a new consciousness toward disabled people. The doll comes in a pink-and-purple wheelchair. It might be a harder sell than the toy company thinks. "The name makes me want to gag," said Leslie Heller, who has cerebral palsy. Nadina LaSpina, who had polio, said, "It shows they can make money off of us." "We'll see where it's marketed," said Deborah Yanagisawa, who is blind. "It will be in the hospital gift shops." The comments signify a new militant attitude among many of the disabled, sometimes including a willingness — even eagerness — to bite the hands that would feed them. After decades of fighting for access to everything from colleges to buses, a battle that culminated in 1990 with the passage of the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act, increasing numbers of people with disabilities are forcefully putting forward ideas that might startle many Americans. Not only do they criticize the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial for omitting a wheelchair, they point out that the Braille is too high up and too large to read. Far from applauding the customers in wheelchairs shown in television commercials, they grumble that there are no disabled sales clerks. They castigate Christopher Reeve for his campaign for a cure for spinal injury, saying it is unrealistic and offensive to people who have learned to live with their disabilities and indeed thrive on them. They demonstrate against giving doctors the right to

assist in suicide, calling that a slippery slope; they grimly point out that Hitler killed 200,000 disabled people before he got around to other groups. Perhaps most surprising to conventional thinking is that many say they would reject being cured even if it were possible, explaining that they have a condition, not an illness. "I would not trade my disability for anything," Ms. LaSpina declared. Rather, she said, it is up to the world to adapt to her

For the newly militant, disabilities are something to celebrate and cure is a four-letter word.

needs, a process spurred by legislation and regulation and accelerated by technology — from power wheelchairs to voice-activated computers. "We will not change to fit the mold," she added. "Instead, we will destroy the mold and change the world to make sure there is room for everyone." Disability, of course, is in the eye of the beholder, and must be defined as continuous. A person who uses glasses — arguably "spectacle bound" (as in the hated phrase "wheelchair bound") — would not normally be included. The disabled are the only minority group anybody can join at any time. This said, the average number of Americans with physical disabilities is 49 million, including many within

the growing ranks of the elderly. Ms. LaSpina, who has a doctorate in Italian literature, teaches a course called "Disability Culture" at the New School for Social Research in New York City; Ms. Heller and Ms. Yanagisawa are two of her students. They are united in the conviction that a new culture has developed among the disabled, much like that of deaf people, who have long had their own language — and like that of homosexuals. Hardly self-pitying, disability culture celebrates disability and finds expression in literature, poetry, dance and, most pointedly, in a slashing dark humor. (An example: non-disabled people are bowling pins because they are so easy for wheelchair riders to knock over.) Poetry by Cheryl Marie Wade begins by saying she is "not one of the physically challenged." It continues: "I'm a sock in the eye with a gnarled fist, I'm a French kiss with a cleft tongue." Disabilities are central to such visions. "We are proud of ourselves as people with disabilities," said Steven E. Brown, co-founder of the Institute on Disability Culture in Las Cruces, N.M. "We claim our disabilities with pride as part of our identity. We are who we are: we are people with disabilities." The consciousness shift can be traced back to 1962 when Edward V. Roberts, who became a quadriplegic after contracting polio, was admitted to the University of California. He had to sue to do it, just as in the same semester James Meredith sued to become the first black person to gain admission to the University of Mississippi. Mr. Roberts, a quadriplegic who attended class using a respirator, was quickly joined by other disabled students, who

Continued on Page 4

Role Reversal

Switching Sides on States' Rights

By ADAM CLYMER

IT'S hard to tell the states' righters from the big Government folks these days. It's even harder if you have a scorecard that lists party affiliations. Not many years ago, Democrats were the chief advocates of a powerful central government, while Republicans defended state capitals against Washington. Now it is conservative Republicans who are saying that Washington knows best when it comes to curbing damage awards in state courts, or deciding which medical procedures states are competent to regulate. And it is Democrats who say the states know best about juvenile delinquency — though not about gun control. The role reversal has opportunism at its root: the Republicans find that the Congress they control is much wiser in its appreciation of national needs than the Congress the Democrats controlled only three years ago. But there are also cultural reasons why it can flourish. The traditional argument for deferring to state or local control was the sanctity of regional differences, in economics, in customs, in values. When the Republic was founded, the relative importance of trade and agriculture was very different in Massachusetts and Virginia; for that very reason, the two states had quite distinct approaches to issues ranging from bankruptcy law to the War of 1812. The United States, though, is now a country where children wear the jerseys of athletes who play for teams 1,000 miles away, and where people vacation in different regions from year to year. Even though two out of three people live in the state where they were born, a figure not very different from that of 1940 or even 1850, the national economy and culture have overtaken regional ones. In much of the country, local pride is perhaps felt most strongly by politicians, who stress their local roots. As a result, said Don Kettl, a professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, it is a stretch today to say that effective job training in Mississippi is different from that in Minnesota; the people in those states who administer training programs have similar college degrees, read similar newspapers and watch nearly identical television. The best argument for states' rights now, Professor Kettl said, is efficiency and responsiveness. "We need a certain administrative discretion," he said. "You can't run everything from Washington." And those concerns were pre-eminent when a House education subcommittee took to the road last week to find out what people disliked about the Federal Government's role in education. The touring representatives did not hear complaints that Washington was destroying Kentucky's or Ohio's unique approaches to learning based on their particular traditions and circumstances. But they heard lots about excessive, costly paperwork that Washington keeps inventing to keep local educators overworked. (They also heard that sending more Federal money would be nice.) Yet even if the political actors have switched roles, the words used in Congressional debates are familiar. Except for the party affiliation of the speakers, it could have been a 1960's debate over any new Federal program last month, and not a commentary on this year's juvenile delinquency bill, when Max Sandlin, a Texas

Continued on Page 4

Iranian Surprise
Democracy isn't always what it seems.

By Barbara Crossette

2



De-Puritanization
From Donna Rice to Paula Jones.

By Francis X. Clines

3



Cheers for Fears
Kids like scary things. Very scary things.

By Doreen Carvajal

3



The World

Democracies Love Peace, Don't They?

By BARBARA CROSSETTE

EVER since the American Revolution, Americans have believed that democracies are the most enlightened form of government and, by their nature, should be friends and allies. The nation's biggest wars have been fought in defense of democracies or under the slogan of making the world safe for them. Even when Washington has joined forces with dictators like Stalin or corrupt regimes like that of South Vietnam, it has felt compelled to recast their images to make them more acceptable partners.

"We are a revolutionary country with a revolutionary tradition," the sociologist Seymour Martin Lipset said. "We want everyone to be democrats."

Then along came Mohammed Khatami. Iran's religious leaders had approved Mr. Khatami's candidacy for President, but he was not their favorite. Campaigning for some relaxation of restrictions on life under the Islamic fundamentalist regime, last month he won a startling victory with 69 percent of the vote.

Mr. Khatami had the enthusiastic support of young people and of women of all ages who appeared to believe that change was possible, that there was hope that a long night of Islamic repression might finally let in a little light. Nobody was calling Iran a democracy, but many political scientists agreed that a significant expression of popular opinion had been allowed to take place. "A tremendous energy has been released," said Mahnaz Afkhami, an Iranian exile in Washington who was a minister for women's affairs in the Government of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi. "The people want freedom, they want participation. We now see that the society is not summarized by its Government. It is more complex than that."

But at the State Department, the Iranian vote won no applause. After several days President Clinton was able to find some

room for hope in Mr. Khatami's election, but he quickly fell back to the policy outlined by a State Department spokesman, John Dinger, as the vote took place.

"Our analysis of the election and the new Government in Iran will be based on Iran's international behavior, first and foremost," Mr. Dinger said. "That involves its efforts to undermine the Middle East peace process, its efforts to develop weapons of mass destruction, and its state sponsorship of terrorism. That is the standard against which we will measure this Government. Full stop."

Competing Concerns

The Iranian election, a number of scholars say, is only the most recent in a growing number of cases that challenge American assumptions of what democracy is as it proliferates around the world. The United States can no longer assume that democracies are automatically friends. It will not be easy to use a nation's political system as the main criterion for better relations, when there are other issues, like security and trade, pressing.

"Even people like me who believe that promoting democracy or human rights deserves a central place in U.S. foreign policy must acknowledge that it can't be the only issue," said Joshua Muravchik, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington and author of "Exporting Democracy" (AEI Press, 1991). "After all, the bedrock of our policy is keeping the country safe. There will always be times when security interests pull one way and democracy interests pull another way."

"In the case of Iran," he said, "one of the paradoxes has been that Iran has throughout the period of the Islamic Republic been more democratic than a great many other regional states, including the states with whom we have had quite friendly relations."

The obvious comparison is with Saudi Ara-



Mohammed Khatami won a startling popular victory in Iran's Presidential election. In Tehran, residents followed the returns.

A surprising election in Iran challenges the American world view.

bia, said Mr. Lipset, a professor of public policy at George Mason University. "You do get the problem that some countries that are definitely non-democratic, like Saudi Arabia, are better supporters of the United States," he said. "We have all sorts of trouble with Iran, and probably will have in the future, that we don't have with the Saudis."

"It's been argued," he added, "though I don't know that it's been documented, that democracies don't go to war with each other. If for no other reason, it might be useful to

have more democratic countries. But in the case of Iran, we have the question of Islamic hostility to the West."

At the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, Larry Diamond, a senior research fellow who is co-editor of *The Journal of Democracy*, said the confusion of dealing with new democracies and would-be democracies and semi-democracies is compounded by the erosion of many democratic systems established since the end of colonialism and the collapse of the Soviet system.

Like Samuel Huntington and other scholars, he is concerned that partial democracies like those in Southeast Asia, in which limitations on democratic institutions are accepted, will become the standard.

"Political freedom has deteriorated in several of the longest-surviving democracies of the developing world, including India, Sri Lanka, Colombia and Venezuela," Mr. Diamond wrote last year in *The Journal of*

Democracy.

The backsliding among relatively new democracies has heightened caution in Washington, dimming enthusiasm over political changes abroad that might have been cheered only a decade ago.

While more countries call themselves democracies, Mr. Diamond said, "It isn't enough to have elections." There must be independent political organizations, the rule of law, accountability for corruption, protection of civic rights and equality for women, among other measures, he said.

Thus the election of Mr. Khatami in Iran may prove to be heartening, as may the movement in China toward greater village democracy. "Democracy is not something that is simply present or absent," Mr. Diamond said. "It's not like a light switch that you flip on or off. It emerges in different fragments in different sequences in different countries and in different historical periods."

Foul-Weather Friends



After Kistanje was attacked by the Croatian army in 1995, it became a Croat town.

Ally in War, Burden in Peace

By CHRIS HEDGES

DURING the war in the former Yugoslavia, the United States developed a close alliance with Croatia in the battle to push back the Serbs in Bosnia. Now Croatia finds itself in a bitter dispute with its old patron.

Croatia's flagrant violations of the Dayton peace agreement, its intolerant nationalism and its refusal to permit a free and independent press were once dismissed in Washington as minor infractions, but now they are assessed as unacceptable.

Croatia may have won the war but it is quickly losing the peace.

President Franjo Tudjman has been warned in two meetings with American diplomats in the last week that because his Government has not honored the commitments it made in Dayton, he will not be allowed to take control of the Serb-held enclave of Eastern Slavonia, now administered by the United Nations, in July as scheduled. He has also been informed that if his Government pursues its current nationalist course it will be locked out of Western military and economic alliances.

What has changed? The political stance of President Tudjman, a former Communist general, remains consistent. But with the war over and Croatia no longer a useful counterweight to Serbian aggression, the Clinton Administration is no longer willing to overlook the unsavory character of the Croatian Government.

The White House cut a Faustian deal with Croatia during the war. With Sarajevo under siege, the United States needed Croatia to serve as a conduit for tons of clandestine shipments of Iranian arms and munitions to the Muslim-led forces in Bosnia. Retired American officers were brought in to train Croatian units. The trouble was that those American-trained units not only seized two Serb-held enclaves in May and August of 1995 and helped the Muslims launch a successful offensive against the Bosnian Serbs at the end of the war, but they drove a quarter of a million ethnic Serbs from the country.

President Clinton's decision to forge an alliance with Croatia led Washington to repeatedly downplay the Tudjman Government's ethnic cleansing campaigns, which pushed 500,000 of 600,000 ethnic Serbs out of the country. It meant that when the Bosnian Croats, who

take their orders from Zagreb, refused to cooperate with the American-brokered Croat-Muslim federation established in 1994 in Bosnia, Washington did not say much. And when Zagreb brazenly issued passports to Bosnian Croats, let them vote in Croatian elections and drove Muslim families from the Croat-held area in Bosnia, there was again little outcry from Washington.

"During that period all sorts of signals were sent to Zagreb that the process of cohesion between Zagreb and Washington was a deep, historical line that was irreversible," said Ivo Banac, a history professor at Yale University and a specialist on the Balkans.

Now, though, Croatia's usefulness has diminished. And Washington has found itself with an ally that espouses a nationalist ideology as distasteful as the one proffered by the Serbs. Furthermore, Washington has found it impossible, given the obstruction from Zagreb and Belgrade, to carry out the lofty goals of the Dayton agreement: to rebuild a multi-ethnic society, arrest indicted war criminals and establish democratic rule.

The Croats don't know what has hit them. And President Tudjman, who has informed American diplomats that most Serbs will not be permitted to return, seems to think that eventually the world will accept the fact that the region has been divided into ethnic enclaves and that the Dayton peace plan has failed.

Europe and Washington, though, still think they can make the Dayton plan work. They may be wrong.

At the start of the conflict in Bosnia, the Western allies failed to understand that Yugoslavia could not be stuck back together, so they never fostered the democratic processes or parties that could have built liberal and open states. Instead, they hastily recognized ethnic leaderships whose main goal was not to build democracies but to purge minorities from their midst.

Now the Western alliance is giving Croatia a choice: either become part of the European community by honoring the commitments made in Dayton or forego any economic assistance and trade relationships with the rest of Europe.

From Zagreb's point of view, the choice is far from clear. This, after all, is not simply a call to honor commitments made at Dayton. It is a call to renounce the nationalist ideology that informs the nation's identity. What Washington demands is nothing short of a metamorphosis of the nationalist state. Right now Croatia, like Serbia, appears more willing to risk isolation than to destroy what it views as its most glorious achievement: the creation of an ethnically pure state.

Marshall's Grand Plan

Foreign Aid, 50 Years Later, Never Looked So Good

By STEVEN ERLANGER

PRESIDENT CLINTON was in Europe last week in grandiloquent gear, celebrating the nobility, creativity and sacrifice of the generation of American leaders who carried out the Marshall Plan and helped to rebuild Western Europe.

Ever since George C. Marshall proposed the plan 50 years ago, Presidents have invoked it whenever they want to feel good about themselves. Even as historians scrutinize the aid program's role in the Cold War division of Europe, it stands as one of America's finest moments of global leadership and enlightened self-interest, and carries a powerful sentimental appeal that Americans are still capable of grand and unselfish acts. With arching rhetoric, Mr. Clinton summoned its spirit to sell a significantly lesser project, the expansion of NATO.

The historical parallels were shaky, the stakes far less dramatic. Europe is prosperous instead of prostrate, and the Soviet bear is no longer on the march. And as Mr. Clinton spoke of NATO's expansion as crucial to completing "the noble journey that Marshall's generation began," his own proposal was proof that the era of American generosity was long over.

For Mr. Clinton brought no money, just an exhortation to the Europeans and to private investors to rebuild central and eastern Europe, along with a pledge that "America stands with you." In this he followed the new American model in today's less-threatening world: talk about leadership, but get somebody else to pay the bill.

Instead of Billions, a Pledge

"Churchillian rhetoric lacks credibility here," said Richard N. Haass, director of foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution. "In today's world, neither Europe nor NATO is as central. NATO enlargement is being oversold and can't form the centerpiece of a post-containmentment foreign policy."

"Mr. Clinton is wrong to try to base a foreign policy legacy on this," he continued. "It isn't big enough. It's not important enough for Europe or for the world. It isn't the Marshall Plan."

During the four years of the Marshall Plan, from 1948 through 1951, the United States provided \$13 billion in grants and loans (about \$88 billion in today's dollars). That was 1.2 percent of the nation's total economic output at the time; that percentage today, over four years, would total \$320 billion. As important, America opened its markets to European goods and encouraged Europeans to act together for their collective benefit.

The man whom Mr. Clinton celebrates, Mr. Marshall, was known for his humility and the flatness of his delivery, even in the Harvard commencement speech in which 50 years ago this week he introduced the idea of a European Recovery Plan. His ringing beginning? "I need not tell you gentlemen that the world situation is very serious."

Mr. Marshall had unquestioned credibility for his crucial efforts to win World War II, along with his whole generation of American leaders. Mr. Clinton, by contrast, came into office having avoided his generation's war and thinking he could concentrate on domestic policy, having been handed the gift of a collapsed Soviet Union and a vanished cold war.

While the Marshall Plan was a creative response to a pressing challenge, the expansion of NATO, Mr. Haass said, is simply one possible response to a post-Soviet Europe that is not in turmoil or crisis.

"The Marshall Plan could be sold on its merits, while the best argument for going ahead with NATO enlargement now is that not going ahead with it would be worse," Mr. Haass said.

Charles William Maynes, president of the Eurasia Foundation and a former editor of *Foreign Policy* magazine, criticized Mr. Clinton for not offering enough. In today's climate, a huge program of foreign aid would be hooted down in the United States, he said, but Mr. Clinton could emulate the Marshall Plan by doing more to open American markets to goods from central and eastern Europe, Russia and Ukraine.

Nor is the President's appeal to global capital and private investment to meet Europe's needs sufficient, Mr. Maynes said. Money flows to Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic on their merits, but it will not flow to the countries that most need help, like Ukraine or Albania, without significant incentives. Mr. Clinton could also try to push these former Communist countries to work together, as the Marshall Plan did, rather than compete against one another for NATO membership and investment.

In the meantime, despite American urging that the European Union expand rapidly eastward, the challenges that its members face in making structural economic changes and reducing deficits in order to qualify for the single European currency mean there is little enthusiasm for a costly expansion of the union, let alone the smaller bill for a larger NATO.

Both Mr. Maynes and Mr. Haass pointed to the irony that while Mr. Clinton is promoting NATO, he is less than ringing about the American commitment to keep troops in Bosnia, which is NATO's most visible project in the post-Soviet era. Talk about stabilizing Europe through the arguably unnecessary initiative of expanding NATO could ring hollow if Washington walks away while European stability is unraveling again in Bosnia. "That's where the cynicism will come in," Mr. Haass said.

Peter W. Rodman, director of national security programs at the Nixon Center and a strong supporter of NATO expansion, is kinder to Mr. Clinton. "I used to be a speech writer, so I give them some license," he said. "Anyway, NATO enlargement bears some comparison to the Marshall period. It is the necessary consolidation of the 1989 revolution and makes it irreversible. It means the Yalta settlement is no more."

"These countries are independent and choose to be associated with the civilization of Europe and the West," he said. "To me, this is an act of creation."



Happy birthday, dear Marshall Plan. Mr. Clinton at a Dutch party for the foreign-aid program.

مكازم الشهر

The Nation

America's Jaded Eye On Sex in Public Life

By FRANKS X. CLINES

THE moment surely was one for the ages: A television correspondent stood solemnly, the White House in the background, and speculated on the possibility that the President of the United States might one day have to submit to a genital examination by the Supreme Court had allowed a civil lawsuit to go forward charging him with crude and lustful behavior.

Here was non-tabloid network news alluding to the private parts of the Commander in Chief. A stunned viewer might have wondered where was the long-promised V-chip? Whatever happened to the Puritanical scrim once thought to filter out the seamier details from the drama of American political life?

O! Ye Puritans

If nothing else, it may be time to consider updating de Tocqueville, who firmly concluded 150 years ago, when the formative American soul defined the land: "Although the travelers who have visited North America differ on many points, they all agree in remarking that morals are far more strict there than elsewhere."

If de Tocqueville needs revising, it may be in degree more than as in absolute. The New World is not yet at that Gallic point reached after the death of President François Mitterrand last year, when a state funeral featured a wife and mistress in the same sharing of official grief. And yet, last week the nation brushed aside President Clinton's mission of global statecraft for the greater news that Paula Jones is to have her day in court sooner rather than later.

In its unanimous ruling, the Court found that, notwithstanding "the high respect that is owed to the office of the Chief Executive," Mr. Clinton could not delay Ms. Jones's sexual harassment suit until after his incumbency. The Court found no Constitutional support for Presidential immunity for alleged official misconduct in the case, in which Mr. Clinton is accused of a vulgar propositioning of Ms. Jones in 1991, while he was Governor of Arkansas and she was a state employee.

The Court ruled strictly on the civil rights issue of the suit, not its titillation value, which seemed considerable as a cascade of jokes soon flooded the nation about the "9-zh" decision" and other snickering notions. The only immediate political fallout was that one of Ms. Jones's lawyers, Gilbert K. Davis, topped off his 15 minutes of fame as he headed into this month's Republican gubernatorial primary in Virginia. But privately, a discouraged Administration worker conceded the fear that the ruling will likely "sap everything else the President does" at the White House.

"It's like a low-grade fever," said Michael Beschloss, the historian who closely watches the modern White House. "It's true all the rumors of Gennifer Flowers and Paula Jones didn't keep Clinton from re-election, but I think they really do depress the amount of popularity and respect he deserves for his achievements." Plain respect, the historian emphasized, is quite a different value than the relative popularity Mr. Clinton enjoyed in his two elections as President.

Polling data make the President's situation seem paradoxical. While he was twice elected even as allegations and rumors of his philandering became politically commonplace, the public's measure of marital morality has been toughening. In 1973, 69.6 percent of adults said sex with someone other than one's spouse was "always wrong." Twenty-one years later, the same question drew stronger disapproval, 78.5 percent, according to the National Opinion Research Center.

"If this court ruling had come a year ago, we could have been swamped," said one Clinton adviser about the re-election campaign. With the Court's blessing to proceed, he noted, the charges might have fully ignited the character issue that fizzled in the hands of the Dole campaign. This Clinton man made a sharp distinction between the public's appetite for titillation and the tolerances of its moral code. Modern America certainly seems more willing to be steeped in and even laugh out loud at the lewd details of political sex scandals, but that should not necessarily be construed as an easing of the Puritanical tradition that can so suddenly punish American public figures for private behavior.

Mr. Clinton himself recognized the need to deal with the public's more open curiosity about the subject in 1992 when he and his wife artfully sought to pre-empt campaign controversy on the philandering issue in a careful television interview. They presented themselves as an empathetic couple working together on their problems. Their approach seemed rooted in the hard lesson of Gary Hart, who had brazenly dared reporters in 1988 to document rumors of his marital infidelity. His stratagem only compounded the public's grand chortling at his "Monkey Business" demise.

If anything, the plethora of sex stories in public life



WASHINGTON Paula Jones and her husband, Steve, right, wait with Daniel Traylor, a lawyer, before a 1994 news conference.



FRANCE In 1996, President François Mitterrand's funeral brought together his widow, Danielle, left, and his mistress, Anne Pingeot, fourth from the left, and their daughter, Mazarine Pingeot.



BIMINI Gary Hart, the leading contender for the 1988 Democratic Presidential nomination, fell from public grace when he was photographed with Donna Rice.

— from Senator Bob Packwood's serial gropings to Lieut. Kelly Flinn's Scarlet-A resignation from the Air Force — have only heightened the need of politicians to identify the critical distinctions that the American public seems to be making. In the case of Mr. Packwood, Senate colleagues hung in fraternally but finally shunned him as constituents registered outrage at his gross behavior. But in the case of Lieutenant Flinn, the first female B-52 pilot, no less an astute politician than the Senate Republican Leader, Trent Lott, made a point of complaining that the Air Force seemed to be indulging a double standard in ending a female officer's career because of adultery. "Where's the guy who's involved in this deal?" he asked, echoing the question of women who vote, among others.

Oh, Gender Politics

It was such an acute observation in touching the core of gender politics that spin-crazed reporters instantly were asking the Senator whether it was offered on the

suggestion of Dick Morris, the wily occasional adviser to the Senator and the President, now fallen from grace in the modern political melodrama because of his toe fetishism with a prostitute. Mr. Lott said, of course not, claiming credit for common sense.

Trying to track sex as a public issue in modern America is like "watching two curves crashing against each other," in the view of the historical novelist Thomas Mallon. "There is a new Puritanism of sorts, with people terribly afraid to make passes and grope the way they did 30 years ago. Against that, there is the other curve of people being much more willing to admit things go on that we always knew were going on but pretended not to know. There's a low-level hysteria in the culture as these two things clash."

Caught in the grind, the President and his lawyers, like everyone else, are trying to survive. The nation may be inching toward the European tradition on sex and politics, one Clinton adviser estimated, "but we're not ready for Mitterrand's funeral."

Awsome

In Kids' Pop Culture, Fear Rules

By DOREEN CARVAJAL

Her laugh turned to a moan at the first ripple in her bones. She tensed her thighs and arched to will the change on, and clutched the night air like a lover as her fingers lengthened and her nails sprouted. Her blood churned with heat like desire. The night, she thought, sweet night.

— Jacket blurb for "Blood and Chocolate" by Annette Kurts Klause, a werewolf novel for 13-year-olds.

BOY meets she-wolf. She-wolf falls for meat (boy). And parents and educators wonder where, oh where, have Nancy Drew and the Hardy Boys gone? Terror is stalking children's popular culture.

It lurks in the pages of glossy paperbacks, where bodies dangle from nooses like "heavy ripe fruit" and teens suffer from real, serious skin problems, involving ripping, clawing and puddles of blood.

It glows in darkened living rooms where, according to the Nielsen TV ratings, on typical nights more than 1.3 million children below age 11 are watching "The X-Files," the hit occult detective series, and 600,000 wait eagerly for "Buffy the Vampire Slayer" to skewer a throbbing heart.

And last week across the country, in entire multiplexes devoted solely to screenings of the phenomenal blockbuster "The Lost World," it gripped millions of pre-teens in an orgy of primordial mayhem: for starters, the film offered up a picnicking girl as a snack for baby dinosaurs, and raced on to show a frightened innocent performing the gymnastics routine of her young lifetime to escape rampaging velociraptors.

Kids have long enjoyed having the bejezus scared out of them, but never before have the movie, TV and publishing industries seemed so adept and sophisticated in indulging their dark fascinations. A range of educators and childhood experts cite dead-end production values and marketing savvy as key factors behind a slew of books, TV programs and films that are grittier, scarier, edgier and more violent than ever before. At the same time, they say, it also appears that the audience for kiddo horror is getting younger and younger.

Younger Targets

"The opportunities to find scary things are increasing," said Joanne Cantor, a communications professor at the University of Wisconsin in Madison who has studied children's

reactions to frightening TV shows and movies for 15 years. With cable TV, she notes, there are more chances for children to happen upon frightening programs. And, she added, even movies marketed as family fare are ratcheting up the terror level.

Referring to the picnic-idyll-turned-nightmare opening of "The Lost World," she said: "My research shows that one of the scariest things for a young child is when a child is a victim. And yet these programs are marketed to the entire family, and kids are begging to get in." The film is rated PG-13, which amounts to a signal to boundary-testing pre-

form of horror inflation is at play in the visual and print media, explaining that "the world is a more sensational place.

"I don't know how to say this without making it sound terrible," she said, "but we just try to make books as interesting as television, books that are interesting and exciting to read — and not artifacts of some old, duddy age."

And publishing executives note that, in giving kids what they want, the scary fare is at least enticing reluctant readers to crack open books. But such defenses — finding justification in the demands of the youth marketplace — don't wash with some parents, who have led scattered and largely unsuccessful efforts to ban Mr. Stine's books from schools and libraries. Experts on child behavior are worried too.

"I see more and more kids with nightmares in psychotherapy," said Mary Pipher, the author of "Reviving Ophelia: Saving the Selves of Adolescent Girls." "Three-year-olds and 5-year-olds are watching shows like 'The X-Files,' and they're just not ready for the material."

In her research on fright, Professor Cantor noted many reports of children driven into their parents' beds by frightening TV programs. She said one mother complained after her 7-year-old son watched an "X-Files" featuring "a man who had a sore on his stomach that was actually his twin brother who would growl during the day and kill at night."

"The boy woke up in a fit and for a week insisted on sleeping with his parents," Ms. Cantor said.

It is a commonplace of the publishing industry that young boys are the most voracious consumers of fright fiction, but librarians and some publishing executives say girls are actually their chief readers.

"We debate that," said Nancy Pines, a publisher for young readers at Pocket Books. "But we see fan mail for our 'Fear Street' series mostly from girls. I think boys do read them, but if I had to venture a guess I would say it's 60 to 40 for girls."

Some librarians worry about the impact on girls, who are often featured as victims of violence. There are also female characters who can dish out violence as well as take it — the high-school heroine of "Buffy the Vampire Slayer," for example. Are TV portrayals of feminine aptitudes for violence a good thing? A bad thing? Both?

Ms. Pipher advises parents to form small co-operatives to share information about books, films and television programs appropriate for their children. "My grandmother used to tell me to choose your books like your own friends," she said.

Grandma never had friends like these.



Scared stiff: "Lost World" museum exhibit in New York.

In movies, on TV and in books, children embrace the dark side.

teens that this movie is for them.

In publishing, the youth reading market is dominated by the scores of works by R. L. Stine — both his "Goosebumps" series, published by Scholastic Books, and his "Fear Street" novels for older, "young adult" readers, published by Pocket Books.

Marilyn Payne Phillips of the University City Library in Missouri says the surfeit of Stine titles leads to younger kids reading dead-end material. "I have third- and fourth-graders who want to read the books, and they can't distinguish between R. L. Stine writing for children and R. L. Stine writing for young adults," she said. "That's the scary thing to me as a children's librarian." The shelves are also full of Mr. Stine's imitators, and scary spinoffs capitalizing on popular television programs like "The X-Files" and "Tales From the Crypt."

Alice Joinaitis, an editor at Random House of books for young readers, suggests that a

Welcome to Berkeley

Professor Knowledge Is Not an Oxymoron

By JAMES STERNGOLD

THE creation of a professorship is usually not a subject of great intellectual debate, but when the trendy University of California at Berkeley recently announced the endowment of a new chair, many academics paused to ponder what post-industrial society was coming to. With a \$1 million grant from the Xerox Corporation and its Japanese affiliate, Berkeley created a Distinguished Professor of Knowledge — at its business school.

Never mind that some professors, particularly professors of philosophy, could not understand what a professor of knowledge knows, or teaches.

"The idea is certainly a little bizarre, ambiguous," said Murat Aydede, an expert in the theory of knowledge at the University of Chicago's philosophy department. "What does this mean? Does it mean inquiry into the question of what is knowledge for these businessmen, or does he have some knowledge?"

Fred Dretske, chairman of Stanford University's philosophy department and author of "Knowledge and the Flow of Information" (M.I.T. Press, 1981), said: "I couldn't understand what he could be a professor of. I was sort of baffled by what kind of truth it involves."

Many people at Berkeley were quick to call the first occupant of the new chair, Ikujiro Nonaka, a Japanese management expert, Dr. Know.

But others pressed on to ask what would such a chair be doing at the business school, an institution dedicated to profits, after all, not wisdom or understanding.

"On one level certainly you can say a professor of knowledge is sort of a non sequitur because all professors are supposed to be professors of knowledge of one kind or another," said Neil Smelser, a sociologist who is a director at the Center for Advanced Study in Palo Alto. "And this chair looks like it should be in the school of Arts and Sciences. But it does say something interesting that that is thought of as a business subject."

Many academics saw the chair as a statement on how business schools are groping to enhance their role in an economy thriving less and less on the production of things and more on the production of ideas. Academic literature is filled with buzzwords like knowledge-based workers and intellectual capital. There are centers for the study of innovation and entrepreneurship, though many experts say it is almost impossible to teach it.

"Behind this is the recognition that the wealth of nations comes from utilization of



Ikujiro Nonaka, knowledge professor.

Epistemology comes to the business school.

technical know-how, not capital," said David Teece, a business professor at Berkeley and a pioneer in analyzing what he has called "the market for know-how."

Mr. Nonaka, a graduate of the Berkeley school of business, is famous for a book he co-wrote, "The Knowledge-Creating Company: How Japanese Companies Create the Dynamics of Innovation" (Oxford University Press, 1995). He is expected to teach how corporations can best create and then use innovative ideas.

In short, the traditional language of dollars and cents has been replaced with a more abstract language that struggles to explain a real brain teaser: What does gainful employment amount to in an economy that places such puzzling values on abstractions, and less value on workers, who have become so casually expendable.

"The idea of a knowledge-based society, I don't really understand what that can mean," said Bruce Vermazen, chairman of Berkeley's philosophy department. "It makes me a little frightened about the future. I liked it better when we made steel. Knowledge seems like kind of a shaky industry."

Ideas & Trends

War of Spin Makes The Pentagon Reel

By PHILIP SHENON

WASHINGTON
THE Defense Department may have the largest public-relations operation in the Federal Government, with thousands of people around the globe whose only job is to tell the military's story. But at least since the Vietnam War, the Pentagon has seemed to lurch from one public relations disaster to the next, from \$400 toilet seats to Tallhook.

There have been recent additions to the roster of scandals that have tarred the military, most notably the case of First Lieut. Kelly Flinn, the bomber pilot accused of adultery whose lawyers encouraged the perception that she was being destroyed by the Air Force simply because she had fallen hard for a married man.

Was this a public-relations war that the Pentagon had to lose? Although it was little known outside the Defense Department at the time, many female officers felt the Air Force was right to prosecute Lieutenant Flinn, and they were urging the Pentagon to become much more aggressive in defending itself.

The adultery charges, they said, were secondary to other, far more serious crimes that Lieutenant Flinn had also confessed to: lying to a superior officer and disobeying an order.

The spin experts of the business world — public relations and advertising executives — have long wondered why the Pentagon has so much trouble explaining and defending itself.

"If Kelly Flinn should have taught the Pentagon anything — and this is a lesson that corporate America knows well — it's that it's important to define a crisis early on in your own terms," said Steven Fink of Lexicon Communications, a Los Angeles company specializing in so-called crisis communication. "The military allowed the message to get away from them."

Perception Matters

The Pentagon faces a public-relations challenge unmatched in the Government, for it must answer for the round-the-clock activities of almost 1.4 million uniformed troops, many of them socially immature men and women

in their teens or early 20's with the keys to multi-billion-dollar weapons systems.

Given its warrior culture, the military is an institution that is especially loath to explain itself. The tendency to hold back information was only strengthened as a result of the Persian Gulf conflict, when the Pentagon for the first time succeeded in tightly restricting the movements of journalists in a war.

While the military sometimes seems to worry little about how it is perceived by the public, the perception does matter, especially when it comes to recruiting a new generation of troops.

The Army announced this year that it had begun accepting more recruits who had not finished high school. Recruiters said they had difficulty persuading high school graduates to sign up because of the bad publicity created by sexual harassment cases in the Army and because of the furor caused by the belated disclosure last year that many troops may have been exposed to nerve gas in the Persian Gulf.

Bill Westbrook, president of Fallon McElligott, the Minneapolis advertising agency responsible for a new ad campaign for United Airlines, in which the airline candidly admits that air travel can be a nightmare, said the Pentagon needs a similar strategy.

The Pentagon, he said, should be far more willing to admit its mistakes publicly — and apologize.

"I'd rely on candor," he said. "The American people have a huge capacity to forgive mistakes, but they have a very short fuse when it comes to being lied to."

The fuse could not have been much shorter last year when the Pentagon acknowledged not only that American



Public-relations problem: Army officials talk about sex scandals with Congresswomen on the Hill: Eleanor Holme Norton, the District of Columbia's delegate to Congress; Patsy Mink, Democrat of Hawaii, and Susan Molinari, Republican of New York.

troops may have been exposed to Iraqi nerve gas, but that evidence suggesting they had been exposed had been hidden in Government files for years. Veterans groups and some members of Congress yelled cover-up.

The Pentagon turned to outside help, quietly hiring Guy Smith IV, a public-relations executive who had once served as the chief spokesman for Philip Morris, the cigarette giant, for 15 years.

His advice: Admit your mistakes quickly and explain what you're doing to resolve them. His contract was ended after reporters learned of his hiring, but his words

were heeded. The Pentagon has gone on a public-relations offensive, with officials traveling the country to explain to veterans of the Persian Gulf conflict that the Government is spending millions on research into their health problems. The result: veterans groups and members of Congress have muted their criticism of the Defense Department.

"Finally they're on the right track," said Phil Budahn, chief spokesman for the American Legion. But, he added, "the sad thing is that this may not be enough, and it may be too late."

Biting Hands That Deign to Feed



Disabled people demonstrated in March over access to Radio City Music Hall.

Continued From Page 1

called themselves "the Rolling Quads."

Mr. Roberts went on to set up a center at Berkeley to enable students, and then the larger community in the Bay Area, to help the disabled find homes, jobs and services. He died in 1985. His example led to 300 such centers being established around the United States. These Federally financed centers have been pivotal in allowing more disabled people to participate in life.



Mattel says Barbie's friend in a wheelchair will help society accept the disabled. The disabled beg to differ.

Many come together in groups like Disabled in Action, which has fought for elevators in subway stations and against telethons to aid the disabled, which it regards as hopelessly paternalistic. The Disabled in Action Singers perform such numbers as "Let the Children Stare" to convey the message that no good — certainly not politeness — is served by ignoring disabilities. For the disabled themselves, the new advocacy associations allow mutual affirmation to replace individual denial.

"When I was growing up, I was terrified of walking into a room of people with disabilities and admit I was one of them," Ms. Heller said. "Now I just love being in a community of people with disabilities."

It is not always easy. Many disabled people still don't get around much, and those who do often move slowly. Some are tired, physically and emotionally. But many say it is worth it because of the qualities they share. Carol Gill, a psychologist who was one of the first to use the term disability culture and who is a quadriplegic, says the disabled share a number of core values: tolerance for others' differences, highly developed skills at managing multiple problems and dark humor, among others.

Most important, said Ms. Gill, "Even if we have a minor disability, we're still different — because society won't let us forget that we're different."

For some disabled people, these differences are the opposite of off-putting. "I came to see disabled people as beautiful," said Danny Robert, who has multiple sclerosis. "Particularly people on respirators,

'I came to see disabled people as beautiful. . . . People who spasm a lot, people who drool.'

people in wheelchairs, people who spasm a lot, people who drool."

Mr. Robert, formerly a movie prop man, became a disabled-rights activist. "Once I stopped being what I had been, I needed to be part of a community," he said. "I love these people."

Sherry Lampert pretty much summarizes the changing, broadening horizons of the disabled. She is 49 years old and lives on the ground floor of a Coney Island housing project. She has cerebral palsy and needs round-the-clock attendants. As a teen-ager, her sister demanded that she hide in the back room when dates visited. Though her intelligence is sharp, her parents put her in a hospital ward for the retarded, and she tried to kill herself at 16. "I felt like I wasn't part of the human race," she said.

These days, Ms. Lampert has become a fervent participant in demonstrations against allowing assisted suicide. A bumper sticker on her wheelchair reads: "Not Dead Yet." Her views on Mr. Reeve are succinct: "I feel sorry for him because he wants to be cured."

Switching Sides On States' Rights

Continued From Page 1

Democrat, said: "Who knows best how to handle these problems? Who knows best how to handle things in Texas, in New York, in California, in Mississippi, in Iowa, in Illinois, in Massachusetts? Let us let local teachers, local preachers, local parents, local friends handle local problems in our states."

He was answered by Republicans, who made traditional arguments that an overwhelming national problem required a bold solution — as Democrats used to say in explaining why Washington needed to step in when the states weren't getting the job done. One veteran Republican, Bill McCollum of Florida, acknowledged, "We want these states to correct a broken juvenile justice system."

Debating Points

Much of the explanation for this reversal of roles is simply political advantage. Representative Barney Frank, a Democrat from Massachusetts, said that "99.9 percent of Congress clearly prefer that the issue be decided at that level of government which will decide the issue the way they like."

His frequent debating foe, Representative Henry J. Hyde, the Illinois Republican and the House's leading foe of abortion, does not really disagree. The civil justice system — which Republicans want changed to limit damage awards — may not be a traditional Federal responsibility, he said, but neither was family leave — a Democratic issue. States' rights, he said, "is kind of a debating point. On a scale of 10, it's about a two. You got to do what you got to do."

Such admissions appall conservative theorists like Roger Pilon, director of the Center for Constitutional Studies at the Cato Institute. "There is a great deal of flip-flop here," he said, as many conservatives in Congress share liberals' "great distrust of the states."

Where Democrats want the Federal Government to handle social welfare, Republicans want it to deal with crime, he said, and both sides are wrong.

Defending the P.T.A.

Liberals like Mr. Frank seem less embarrassed to be arguing for the states than conservatives are at arguing for Washington. Perhaps that is because Democrats usually were arguing pragmatically, rather than for central government as a goal in itself.

In 1965, when the first major Federal bill to aid education was enacted, Representative Howard W. Smith, a very conservative Virginian, argued, "There is nothing dearer to the American home than the neighborhood school, where you have your P.T.A. and your different organizations and all take a vital interest in the school and have some control of it."

The other side didn't answer Mr. Smith directly. Instead, Representative Carl Perkins of Kentucky simply declared, "The education needs of the United States will be met only when the Federal Government accepts its responsibility to provide a great share of the cost of public education."

Today, liberals like Todd Gitlin, professor at New York University, contend that "the argument for local difference was always disingenuous"; states' rights was a Southern device for preserving racial segregation.

Obviously, race was at the center of the nation's greatest regional conflict, the Civil War. But, Mr. Gitlin acknowledged, the South also had decades of resentment of Eastern bankers and of Federal tariffs that helped manufacturing states but not agricultural ones. Today, a similar reaction is that of Westerners who think Eastern environmentalists want them to starve so they can vacation in mountains unscarred by logging, mining and grazing.

A Logical Division of Labor

Arguments against establishing national standards in education are also mounted defensively, rather than to preserve "some abstract New Hampshire-ness," Mr. Gitlin said.

"They are afraid of the onslaught of secular humanism, or pointy-headed bureaucrats," he said.

Some political scientists argue that various duties fall logically to the Federal Government; leaving welfare spending to the states, for example, could induce "a race to the bottom" as all states try to

Opportunism is part of the ideological role-reversal. But changes in the national culture also play a role.

avoid attracting the poor.

On the other hand, according to this school, decisions regarding economic development and many public services should fall naturally to states and localities.

Mr. Pilon is no such accommodationist. He argues that relying on government to deal with problems, rather than leaving them to individuals, should be undertaken "only if one has to, and then only at the lowest level possible, on the theory that the people who are closest to the problem are best able to handle it."

He finds hardly any of the expansions of national authority in recent decades — except for the 1964 Voting Rights Act — salutary.

But times change. If the ideological alliances behind states' rights or centralism are now muddled, it is worth remembering that they have changed before.

Indeed, when these controversies began in the 1790's as the reach of the Federal Government was being defined, it was Jefferson's party (then called Republican but the ancestor of today's Democrats) that wanted more power vested in the states. It was the Federalists and the commercial interests who sought a powerful national Government.

مقران المصلح

ECONOMY

Of All That He Sells, Branson Sells Himself Best

By GERALDINE FABRIKANT

WEST WITTERING, England
ON a recent blustery Saturday, a scruffy-looking Englishman and a small group of guests climbed aboard two giant hot-air balloons in the southern English countryside.

And far from disapproving, his fellow Britons love him for his grandstanding. When the BBC Radio asked 1,200 people who they thought would be most qualified to rewrite the Ten Commandments, Mr. Branson came in fourth, after Mother Teresa, the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

What the public rarely glimpses underneath all the bonhomie is a man who watches every penny. Even his famous balloon trips are paid for mostly by others. And he knows how to turn failure to his advantage, gaining invaluable publicity, for example, even when the balloon that is supposed to carry him around the globe crashes ignominiously in some remote desert.

Clearly, Mr. Branson has found the right mix of bravura and boyish effusiveness to charm his way into British hearts. Now, he is using his hard-won celebrity to cajole his way into their investment portfolios. Two years ago, he began an index fund intended to track the Financial Times All-Share Index of about 900 stocks.

Though similar index funds were already on the market, "the existing funds were not properly promoted," he said in an interview at his sister's home here, on the southern English

coast. He was convinced that the fees and sales charges of the existing funds were too high and that the Virgin name would attract a new group of investors.

"I thought I could set up a business and bring other people into an area they did not know anything about," said Mr. Branson, ever the marketer.

And so he has. Small investors, in particular, have been drawn to his no-load financial company, called Virgin Direct, which handled \$1.3 billion in two funds at last count. Modest even in the British market, Virgin Direct would be dwarfed by the Vanguard Index 500 fund, which has more than \$30 billion in assets and has been the fastest-growing fund in the United States.

Except for relatively small personal investments in the index funds, Mr. Branson says, he avoids the stock market because he thinks he can do better plowing his own money back into his own Virgin empire, which now counts more than 200 companies with annual sales of about \$2.5 billion, according to The Sunday Times of London.

For the most part, Mr. Branson sidesteps questions about his finances, citing a desire for privacy. Although he doesn't have a conventional investment portfolio, he may not need one, since 99 percent of his wealth is tied up in his companies.

After selling one of his most prized possessions, Virgin Records, to Thorn EMI for \$1 billion in 1992, Mr. Branson placed a chunk of the proceeds with money managers, but quickly became dissatisfied with the results and the hefty fees.

"If you can give me a list of people who have outperformed the stock market over 20 years, obviously I will consider them," he said. "On paper, it actually looks like they have done well. But then you take their charges into account. They will never mention there is a big spread off the top that takes 5 percent straight away. There is a management fee that they charge every time they buy and sell the shares, and they can buy and sell them as many times as they want through the year, and so on and so on."

SO, with Ron Gormley, a former leveraged-buyout specialist, Mr. Branson started the Virgin U.K. Index Tracking fund in May 1995 and put \$15 million of his own money into it. Britons have followed his lead, making the fund the second-biggest index-style fund in Britain. But are they embracing its lack of sales commissions, or flocking to Mr. Branson, who promoted the direct-sales company by appearing in television commercials?

Notably, Virgin Direct is farming out the money management to experts. What it is doing is marketing and selling.

The 1984 start-up of Virgin Atlantic followed a similar approach. Mr. Branson began the airline out of exasperation with the boredom of traveling and with a conviction that he could compete by offering to entertain passengers. "If I am invited for the weekend, I don't want to sit facing a blank wall for 10 hours and have a bit of chicken dumped in my lap," Mr. Branson said. Initially, the only lure was a lower fare. But by 1988, the airline provided economy-class travelers individual video machines. A year later, business-class passengers got free manicures and massages.

Often, Branson says, he gets ideas for new businesses from ordinary people. After a flight attendant mentioned on a London-to-New York flight what trouble she had shopping for her wedding, he decided to open a one-stop mart called Virgin Brides.

Ever the showman, Mr. Branson appeared at the opening of his first store in London last year dressed as a bride, a stunt that was splashed across the front page of several London newspapers.

Some people say Mr. Branson's antics sometimes get out of control. A legendary party animal, he has been known to pour ice down a woman's back, lift her up and turn her upside-down — sometimes against her will. After he tried that with Ivana Trump, he recalled, she spent the rest of the evening chatting up his rival, Lord King, the chairman of



Richard Branson prepared to raise his company's colors recently on a balloon flight in southern England.

British Airways. In one lawsuit, filed last year in Federal District Court in New York City, a former employee, Elizabeth Hlinko, accused Mr. Branson of fondling her during a press party in 1994 at his home.

Mr. Branson, who has been married to his second wife, Joan Templeman, since 1989, denies the accusation. "Hopefully, the charges will get chucked out and never get to court," he said.

Whether or not he goes to extremes, Mr. Branson cultivates the image of a fun-loving man-about-town, not a businessman focused on building his fortune. To hear him tell it, getting rich is not the point of amassing businesses. Having fun, calling his own shots and pursuing his own dreams is.

Despite his free-wheeling style, Mr. Branson is far less impulsive about taking risks than it may seem. In starting Virgin Airways 13 years ago, he was keenly aware that a predecessor in the upstart airline business, Freddie Laker, had overextended himself financially. So he leased a single plane from Boeing in a deal that allowed him to walk away from the venture if it faltered.

He even managed to lay off much of the cost of his daredevil attempts to cross the Atlantic and the Pacific with balloons, adventures that gave

his Virgin empire millions of dollars' worth of free publicity.

"Generally speaking, because the profiles of the trips are so high, we can find sponsors if we want them," he said. "We can sell the space on the balloons for some millions of dollars more than it actually costs us."

Actually, his business acumen dates to his youth, when he dropped out of school at age 16 to start, of all things, a magazine called Student. That set him on a course that deviated from the ambition of his father, a lawyer, who wanted him to follow in his footsteps. But it was in keeping with the aspirations of his mother, Eve, who early on had gone to pains to develop an independent spirit in him. When Richard was just 5, fearful that "kids were getting a bit soft and feeble," she dropped her son in a field and told him to make his way to their country home two miles away. "We thought we had lost him," his mother recalled, "but he found his way to a farmhouse and they called us."

RICHARD BRANSON'S first venture in journalism, Student magazine, was a failure. But he parlayed it into a mail-order record business. He and his friends toyed with the idea of calling the venture Slipped Disc, finally opting

for Virgin because they were such novices.

Over the next 14 years, he built Virgin into one of Britain's best-known independent record labels. But by 1983, he wanted to diversify, and was receptive when a lawyer he did not know presented a proposal for a new airline that would use the airport landing slots that were emptied by the collapse of Laker Airways. But perhaps his most effective guise is the one he wears every day: That of the average bloke taking on the establishment. He plays that role to the hilt in his battles with giant British Airways, which he accused of attempting to damage his business by stealing secrets from Virgin's computers. Mr. Branson took British Airways to court and, in a sweet victory, won a \$945,000 settlement and an unusual public apology from Lord King — a public-relations coup worth its weight in gold.

To create a war chest for the battle with British Air, he made the \$1 billion sale of his record company to Thorn EMI. He was then 42, but it was the first time he felt financially secure. "We knew that we had no debts," he recalled. "We were financially strong and it would be impossible to see everything disappearing."

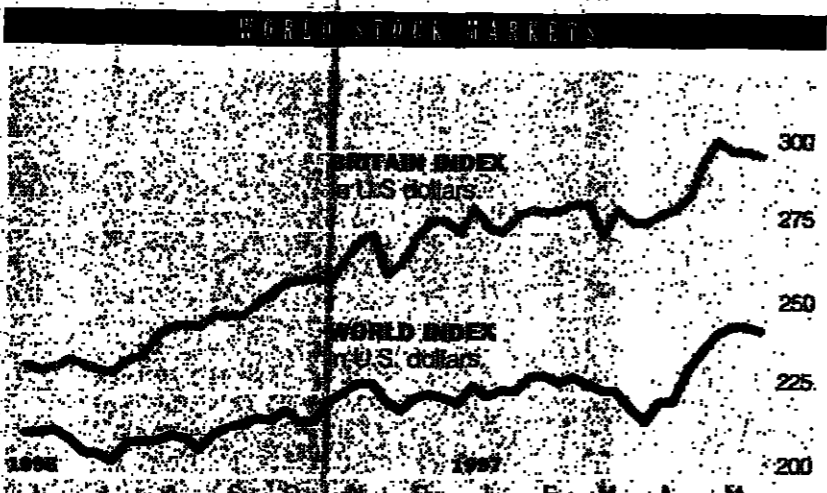
That fear of watching his empire go up in smoke had gnawed at him since his debut as an entrepreneur. He had come to realize, he said, how much circumstance and even blind luck can play in business. "There is a very thin line between success and failure," he said. "If you go into business without any financial backing, and you build a business from scratch, the word 'survival' is the key word."

"In our business, from the age of 15 to the age of 37 or 38, we could have gone either way," he said, citing the Persian Gulf war, bad times for airlines and the specter of entrepreneurs like Rupert Murdoch almost going under.

Mr. Branson does not dispute an estimate by The Sunday Times that his empire is worth \$2.76 billion, but he does not confirm it, either, and it is impossible to verify because all his companies are private. He briefly took Virgin Records public in 1986, selling 30 percent for \$324 million, but the stock did poorly and he bought it back. Would he go public again? "People kill for their freedom," he answered.

He is, however, happy to take money from investment partners, so long as the product carries the Virgin name. And now that he has made Virgin a household name not only in Britain, but in Japan and the United States, people are clamoring to do deals with him.

"We can get people to invest in our business, to practically fund any venture we do," Mr. Branson said. "We don't actually really have to put money into our own new ventures. Others will do it for us." □



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

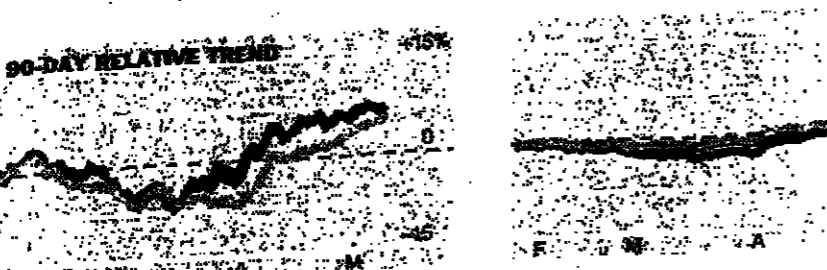
Table with columns: Country, Index, Week % Chg, Rank, YTD % Chg, YTD Rank, Dividend Yield, Index, YTD % Chg. Lists various countries like Australia, Austria, Belgium, etc.

Table with columns: Composite Indices, Index, Week % Chg, YTD % Chg, YTD Rank, Dividend Yield, Index, YTD % Chg. Lists Europe, Pacific Basin, etc.

Table with columns: Exchange rate, Friday, Last Friday, Week % Chg, Year Ago. Lists Japanese yen to U.S. dollar, German marks to U.S. dollar, etc.

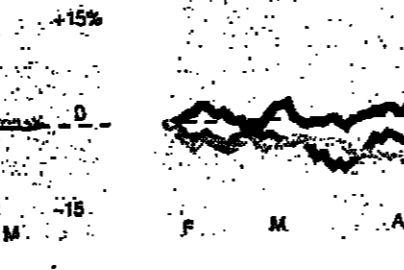
May 26-30: Despite an Earnings Drop at Intel, the Dow Ends the Month Up 4.6%

Table with columns: Domestic Equities, Broad market, S. & P. 500 Index, Blue chips, Dow 30 Industrials, Small capitalization, Russell 2000 Index. Shows various market indices and their changes.



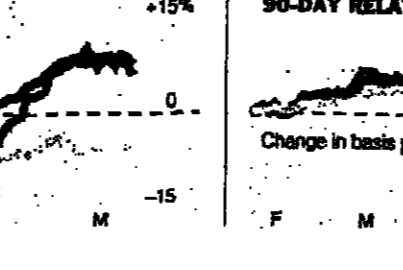
AROUND THE WORLD

Table with columns: European stocks, Asian stocks, Gold, New York cash price. Shows international market movements.



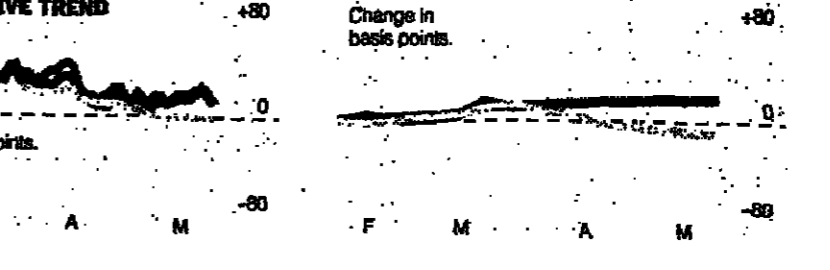
BONDS

Table with columns: Long bonds, 30-year Treasuries, Notes, 2-year Treasuries, Municipals, Bond Buyer index. Shows bond market performance.



OTHER INVESTMENTS

Table with columns: Money market funds, Taxable average, Bank C.D.'s, 1-year small savers, Stocks, S. & P. 500 dividend yield. Shows other investment categories.



The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
OWEN L. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1963-1992

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, JR., Publisher

JOSEPH LEEYELD, Executive Editor
GENE ROBERTS, Managing Editor

Assistant Managing Editors

SOMA GOLDEN BEHR CAROLYN LEE
GERALD M. BOYD JACK ROSENTHAL
DAVID R. JONES ALLAN M. SIEGAL

HOWELL RAINES, Editorial Page Editor
PHILIP M. BOFFEY, Deputy Editorial Page Editor

JANET L. ROBINSON, President, General Manager
WILLIAM L. POLLAK, Executive VP, Circulation
PENELope MUSE ABERNATHY, Senior VP, Planning
DANIEL H. COHEN, Senior VP, Advertising
RICHARD H. GILMAN, Senior VP, Operations
RAYMOND E. DOUGLAS, VP, Systems and Technology
CHARLES E. SHELTON, VP, Distribution
DENNIS L. STERN, VP, Human Resources
DAVID A. THURM, VP, Production

The Clinton Conundrum

As the first summer of Bill Clinton's second term approaches, that peculiar mixture of the admirable and degrading continues to distinguish his Presidency. How else to describe the twin spectacles of last week? There was Mr. Clinton, elder statesman baby boomer, confidently bantering with Prime Minister Tony Blair in London and rewriting the political map of Europe, even while becoming more enmeshed at home in what surely are the most lurid accusations ever directed against a sitting President. The American economic boom is helping to keep Mr. Clinton's approval ratings at an all-time high, yet a sense of personal scandal makes this a Presidency constantly on the edge.

The precarious feeling about this White House derives partly from what the office has become. The historian Michael Beschloss says that Mr. Clinton's Presidency may be a reversion to something more common in the 19th century, when Presidential success depended on cooperating with, and often yielding to, a powerful Congress. The modern Presidency was elevated by two developments, he says — the expanding Federal Government and the central role of the cold war in American thought. With both these factors now in eclipse, the Presidency seems to be shrinking, as does any individual executive's ability to dominate the national consciousness with security issues or to transform the lives of Americans with domestic reform. Mr. Clinton tried at least some of that in his first two years, by declaring that he would complete the New Deal and Great Society in health care. The ensuing debacle insured that the rest of his time in office would consist of emotionally unsatisfying mini-steps.

The highly partisan nature of the political landscape in Washington has also clouded the perception of the Presidency and its capability. Fifty years ago, the last time the United States had a Democratic President and Republican Congress, President Truman confronted his foes and then took his case to the people. Mr. Clinton used confrontation in 1995, but has now achieved a remarkable parliamentary majority that has brought progress toward a balanced budget and the first arms control agreement to win Senate approval in a decade. Whether you agree with the results or not, it is obvious that this President is as skillful as any in modern times in finding and occupying the political center of gravity — at least for certain moments in a campaign or legislative battle.

Fortune magazine has declared this month that

Segregation Anew

After dismantling affirmative-action programs, the public universities of Texas and California have witnessed ominous declines in black and Latino enrollment, raising fears that universities in these ethnically diverse states could one day become overwhelmingly white. Fearing rejection, many black and Latino students have decided not to apply at all. In addition, educators foresee a new minority "brain drain" as outstanding students who do win acceptance opt for rival states, driven away by fears of racial isolation. The new segregation endangers the social coherence of both Texas and California. Educators and political leaders will need to work vigorously to reopen educational access and avoid long-term division.

Most of the United States is governed by the Supreme Court's Bakke decision, which forbids quotas but permits schools to consider race in admissions decisions. However, Texas and California have eliminated any consideration of race, each for its own reasons. In Texas, the change results from a Federal court decision that threw out an admissions system with separate procedures and panels for applicants of different races. In California, the rollback results from a 1996 ballot initiative that altered admissions policies. Because they nearly always came from worse schools than whites, black and Latino applicants were frequently admitted with lower test scores. Scores are only one predictor among many, and students often excel despite them. But under the Texas and California plans, race has been eliminated and test scores have been fetishized.

Human Rights in the Americas

Human rights commissions appointed by governments are generally timid, but the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is an admirable exception. Countries recently criticized by the commission, however, like Peru and Mexico, are now pressing to restrict its activities. Guatemala is trying to get a politician closely associated with past military repression appointed to the organization. The United States must campaign vigorously at this week's meeting of the Organization of American States in Lima, Peru, to defeat both efforts.

Although the commission cannot enforce its decisions on unwilling governments, its complaints and reports have helped get offensive laws changed and brought relief to victims of abuse. Commission actions have led Argentina to repeal legislation interfering with free expression, Mexico to introduce independent election monitoring and Colombia to compensate victims of an army massacre.

Critics of the commission's aggressive investigations would narrow its jurisdiction over individ-

ual cases, impose new secrecy rules and make it harder for private organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch to become involved in cases. The rights situation in the Americas has gotten better. But there are still serious problems in countries like Peru, Colombia and Guatemala. The commission's monitoring is a useful tool for pressuring the laggards.

Guatemala's nomination of Francisco Villagrán Kramer to be one of seven commission members also threatens the group's effectiveness. Mr. Villagrán was Vice President during one of Guatemala's bloodiest regimes of the early 1980's. His Government leveled Indian villages and burned the Spanish Embassy to kill protesters inside. Fortunately, there are three more suitable nominees for the three vacant commission seats.

The need for American leadership is one of President Clinton's favorite international themes. A strong show of leadership in Lima could reinforce human rights protection throughout the Americas.

The drop-off in applications has been astounding. In California medical schools, applications from black students have dropped by a quarter and from Latino students by a third over the last two years. The University of Texas Law School, which has produced a large share of minority law graduates, accepted about 65 blacks students in 1996, but only 11 this year. Every one of those 11 opted to go elsewhere, some because of stories about declining minority enrollment. Michael Sharlot, dean of the University of Texas Law School, says that trend could continue. He warns that a dearth of minority lawyers in a state that is half minority will undermine confidence in the law and add to racial friction. Mr. Sharlot says outstanding minority students are deciding to bypass Texas, robbing it of a skilled and upwardly mobile minority community.

In Texas, angry legislators have passed a bill requiring universities to accept the top 10 percent of graduates from all state high schools. California has proposed a program to link universities with poor inner-city schools, in an attempt to improve public school instruction. In both states, it is coming home that minority students are being systematically disadvantaged by abysmal and segregated public schools. The states inflict the damage and have a moral obligation to find a remedy.

Meanwhile, college enrollment figures show there is no such thing as a "race neutral" admissions policy. If universities do not take disadvantage into account, many minority students will face the prospect of resegregation in higher education.

The United States economy is stronger than it has ever been before. Since Mr. Clinton would get much of the blame if it failed, he is entitled to claim some of the credit. On a practical level, prosperity is probably his greatest shield against scandal. There is much of this Presidency that remains admirable above and beyond the blessings of good times. Mr. Clinton's actions on trade, budget policy, gun control, the environment, tobacco and affirmative action are impressive. We wish he showed more backbone on welfare, insisting on the means to employ the people who may be kicked off the rolls in what is probably the scariest instance of social engineering toward the poor in our time.

But it is not disagreement on such policy issues that creates the mutable, muddled feelings that surround Mr. Clinton. The ragged edge of Mr. Clinton's Presidency, its novelistic quality, has to do with the outsize character questions dogging him since 1992.

What he did while Governor of Arkansas, in a hotel room or with a failed real estate deal, does not of course directly relate to his accomplishments. Just the same, if talk show banter is any guide, the public remains troubled and confused by the President's behavior — riveted and wanting to avert its eyes at the same time. History will have a hard time defining the emotional complexity of many people's reactions to a man of such remarkable talents that he is almost like a great athlete at the top of his game, and yet flawed by lack of discipline, by self-pity, defensiveness, a volcanic temper and being too eager to please.

Molinari Isn't First of the New Carpetbaggers

To the Editor:

"The G.O.P. News From CBS," (Topics of The Times, May 29) beams how television news departments have been "chiseling away at the wall between journalism and politics," and cites CBS's hiring of two Republicans, Susan Molinari and Laura Ingraham. (You concede that former Democratic Senator Bill Bradley is also employed by CBS, but imply that he was merely hired for "balance.")

Leave it to you to warn of the onslaught of conservative ideology in the news media!

Of course, absent from your editorial was mention of Tim Russert, NBC Washington bureau chief and former chief of staff to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan; George Stephanopoulos, panelist for ABC and former Clinton aide; Bill Moyers and former Clinton aide; Bill Moyers (NBC), President Johnson's press secretary; Chris Matthews (CNBC),

former aide to Tip O'Neill; or Dee Dee Myers (CNBC), former Clinton spokeswoman.

In fact, a 1992 survey by the Media Studies Center/Roper Center revealed that 89 percent of Washington-based bureau chiefs and Congressional reporters voted for Bill Clinton that year, as opposed to 7 percent for George Bush (the national results were 44 to 37 percent).

The same survey found that just 4 percent of all such Washington-based reporters were self-identified Republicans, as compared with 50 percent who identified as Democrats.

If, as you say, "CBS News now employs more famous Republican women than the Republican National Committee does," the odds are we have some Democratic bureau chief to thank!

ROBERT D. LISTER
Scotch Plains, N.J., May 29, 1997

Golf, or 'Barney'?

To the Editor:

Oh, what venom in your editorial Topic denouncing Representative Susan Molinari's career change (May 29)! Let me count your assumptions:

(1) Ms. Molinari, as a soon-to-be former Republican Congresswoman, will be too partisan. (George Stephanopoulos is not?)

(2) You will delight in her having to report on Newt Gingrich's loan from Bob Dole. (But the rest of us can't wait to hear her discuss President Clinton and Paula Jones.)

(3) Republicans spend Saturday mornings waiting for tee times, and might watch Representative Molinari while waiting. (Democrats don't play golf, or would watch what — "Barney"?)

WILLIAM M. BASOW
Fort Collins, Colo., May 29, 1997

A Broken Promise

To the Editor:

Susan Molinari's recent resignation from her elected duty ("A New Job Requirement for Molinari: Non-partisanship," news article, May 29) points to the lack of integrity that we allow our leaders to exhibit.

We continue to lower the bar to accommodate the not-so-good instead of encouraging the great to lead. We criticize our leaders when they fail, we question their moral and/or ethical decisions, yet we do not hold the office itself to the level that it deserves.

Ms. Molinari made a promise to her constituents to lead. In resigning, she has done a great disservice not only to those who elected her, but to the system itself.

IAN R. WILE
New York, May 29, 1997

Feeding Cynicism

To the Editor:

Susan Molinari's decision to leave Congress for a TV show spot (news article, May 29) is another example why the public is cynical about politicians. As a Republican and one who would like to see much of the Republican agenda enacted, I do not like to see one from my own party use the office as a stepping stone.

It does appear that Representative Molinari was after this before the election. If that is the case, she should have either not run in '96 or made a deal to take the job after she served her term. There would be less cynicism if we had more people in political office who were really concerned about doing the will of the people instead of fattening their pockets.

MICHAEL KRALL
Sayreville, N.J., May 29, 1997

Abortion Bill's Faults

To the Editor:

"A Partial Victory Abortion Vote" (Week in Review, May 25) implies that most abortion-rights advocates were silent about Senator Tom Daschle's substitute bill restricting post-viability abortions.

In fact, we opposed the Daschle bill, which was rejected on May 15, because it weakened the protections of Roe v. Wade and did not adequately protect women's health. Roe was a carefully crafted compromise that balanced a woman's right to choose an abortion before viability with the state's interest in protecting potential life in the later stages of pregnancy. We have always stood by Roe; that is why we did not support the Daschle proposal.

KATE MICHELMAN
President, National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League
Washington, May 27, 1997

Absent Frenchwomen

To the Editor:

Your May 23 news article on women political candidates in France fighting voter-seizism brought back memories of the most outrageous gender discrimination on display in Paris: the murals on the walls of the Metro stop at the National Assembly. There are painted enormous silhouettes of the members of the Assembly — every one a man. This décor was certainly approved by the municipal transit system. Were it on display in New York, outrage would follow, and it would be removed.

During the years I lived in Paris, it was astonishing to see no complaint made about this male representation of political power. When my little girl saw these wall paintings and asked, "Where are the women, mom?" I could only reply that the French haven't realized how badly they are needed.

MARION HUNT
Chapel Hill, N.C., May 26, 1997

A Tabloid Ethics Code?

To the Editor:

For Steve Coz, editor and senior vice president of The National Enquirer, to write an article called "When Tabloids Cross the Line" (Op-Ed, May 29) is chutzpah! When The Enquirer draws the line may be different from where The Globe draws the line. But these and other tabloids, with their long-lens cameras, "secret sources" and "leaking cash," are in the business of ruining lives and careers for the sake of large profits. Does Mr. Coz really expect us to believe that the tabloids have an ethical code? He did write his article to knock a competitor?

STANLEY D. FRIEDMAN
Elmhurst, Queens, May 29, 1997

When the Log Cabin Was Monticello

To the Editor:

Your May 25 front-page article "Reliving Myth of the Presidential Log Cabin" omitted one little-known fact. Ann Pamela Cunningham was not the first to launch a campaign to save a Presidential home. Twenty years before, in 1832, a New Yorker named Uriah Phillips Levy purchased Thomas Jefferson's beloved Monticello, not to live there but to enhance public interest in Jefferson.

Levy restored it, repurchased items Jefferson's family had sold at auction following his death, and opened it to the public free of charge. Levy was one of several Jewish Jeffersonians who revered Jefferson for his dedication to religious freedom and the separation of church and state.

When Levy died he left Monticello "to the people of the United States," but when Congress turned it down, Jefferson Monroe Levy, another New Yorker and Uriah's nephew, restored Jefferson's home for the second time. Other prominent New Yorkers contributed large amounts of money to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which owns

and operates Monticello today. Uriah Levy also commissioned a statue of Jefferson in Paris and gave the original plaster from which the bronze (now in the United States Capitol) was made to the people of New York; it still presides over City Hall.

LESLIE M. FREUDENHEIM
New York, May 28, 1997
The writer is an architectural historian.

Iranian Moderate's Victory Portends Change

To the Editor:

Most Americans, reading of the surprising presidential election results in Iran ("Moderate Leader Is Elected in Iran by a Wide Margin," front page, May 25) are probably saying something like: "So what else is new? We've learned from bitter experience what moderate means in Iran; Mohammed Khatami is still a cleric, equally involved with the anti-U.S. slogans of the leadership, only third in rank when he assumes office."

Camels and Cowboys

To the Editor:

Joe Camel is a cartoon. Children like cartoons. R. J. Reynolds must be aiming its advertising at children. Let's ban Joe Camel. Apparently that's the reasoning that led the Federal Trade Commission to charge Reynolds with illegally aiming its advertising at minors (front page, May 29). True, Camel's share among teenagers has more than quadrupled since the introduction of Joe Camel. Yet Marlboro is still the most popular brand among underage smokers. So it's just as easy to conclude that cowboys are even more enticing.

If the agency is serious about protecting teen-agers, it should abolish all tobacco advertising. Because no matter what visuals are used, the message is the same: Smoking makes you cool. DAVID WOLDYLA
Chicago, May 30, 1997

U.S. Land Measure Doesn't Push Development

To the Editor:

Your treatment of the issue of roads on Federal land ignores the law and misrepresents intentions ("More G.O.P. Environmental Wars," editorial, May 28). You say that our provision would "revive an ancient Civil War statute" that granted rights of way over unserved public lands. Congress repealed that statute in 1978 but reserved for states the power to determine what pre-1978 rights exist. Our provision doesn't revive a statute — it prohibits the Interior Department from revising the terms of its repeal.

In 1994 the department proposed regulations to transfer the final say over pre-1978 rights-of-way claims from the states, which maintain these routes, to Washington. Congress three times directed Interior not to implement those regulations but rather to submit a proposal to change the 1976 law. President Clinton signed each of the three bills containing the moratoriums.

To try to evade the law, the Interior Department issued an "interim

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Those selected may be shortened for space reasons. Fax letters to (212) 556-3622 or send by electronic mail to letters@nytimes.com, or by regular mail to Letters to the Editor, The New York Times, 229 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y. 10036-3059.



James O'Brien

operates Monticello today. Uriah Levy also commissioned a statue of Jefferson in Paris and gave the original plaster from which the bronze (now in the United States Capitol) was made to the people of New York; it still presides over City Hall.

LESLIE M. FREUDENHEIM
New York, May 28, 1997
The writer is an architectural historian.

Iranian Moderate's Victory Portends Change

But that would be to ignore what this election suggests about the sentiment for change in that society and Mr. Khatami's own record. His 3-to-1 count is no small mandate; his votes came heavily from the elements of Iran's populace clearly seeking change — women and youth. They will expect results. That will not come overnight; Mr. Khatami does not assume office until August. And he knows from the experience of his previous removal from office as Minister of Culture that he will need to proceed cautiously. But he cannot ignore for long what clearly is popular sentiment that more flexibility is needed in the revolution's social/cultural strictures.

What matters for Americans is his foreign policy, where the final voice remains that of the Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Khamenei. But here too Mr. Khatami's campaign rhetoric was relatively restrained. The U.S. needs to respond accordingly. An electoral mandate of these dimensions bears careful watching, giving Mr. Khatami the opportunity to suggest openness in his views on a dialogue with America. Neither the emotional legacy of the hostage crisis nor American concerns over the Iran regime's policies should cloud an appreciation that our respective interests dictate the need for that dialogue.

BRUCE LAINGEN
Washington, May 27, 1997
The writer is president of the American Academy of Diplomacy and was a hostage of the Iranian regime from 1979 to 1981.

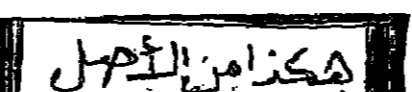
U.S. Land Measure Doesn't Push Development

policy" that did exactly what the prohibited regulations would have done. Our provision once again prohibits the department from doing with a "policy" what an act of Congress has three times prohibited.

Rights of way are critical in the West. They enable states and local governments to maintain access to state, Native Alaskan and private lands. We are not encouraging development in huge swaths of land. My state, Alaska, is one-fifth the size of the United States. We seek only that Interior abide by existing law, and if it wishes to change it, to do so by constitutional process.

TED STEVENS
Chmn., Senate Appropriations Comm.
Washington, May 29, 1997

The New York Times Company
229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036-3059
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Chairman
Chief Executive Officer
ROSELL T. LEWIS, President
Chief Operating Officer
DIANE F. BAKER, Senior Vice President
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer
KATHARINE E. DARRROW, Senior Vice President
LEONARD E. FORBMAN, Senior Vice President
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, Senior Vice President
DONALD S. WICKENNER, Senior Vice President
SOLOMON B. WATSON IV, Senior Vice President
LAURA J. CORWIN, Secretary



Essay

WILLIAM SAFIRE

The Misrule of Law

In Nazi Germany and Communist Russia, dictators used the power of a corrupted and compliant judiciary to cloak with legitimacy the regime's need to lock up, torture or drive out any who dared oppose them.

That same device — the misrule of law — is being used today in Singapore. The local dictator, Lee Kuan Yew, has developed his own method of silencing his political opponents and courageous journalists: He has his lap-dog judges condemn critics for libel and assess huge fines to be paid to the dictator and his henchmen.

Here's how the judicial gang operates: A veteran lawyer named Tang Liang Hong had the temerity to run against the ruling party this year. When he mentioned scandalous discounts the dictator received in a real estate deal, Lee and his coterie charged Tang with being "an anti-English education, anti-Christian Chinese chauvinist."

As might be expected in a political campaign, Tang denied that and called his attackers liars — thereby stepping into a libel trap. Lee and cohort sued for millions. When the "election" ended, Tang wisely beat it out of town to Hong Kong because he claimed to fear for his safety. Lee & Co. sued him for saying that, too.

When Lee sues, judges jump. His bench socked Tang for \$5.8 million for subverting the dictator's "moral authority to govern" and, while the lap-dog judges were at it, ordered the miscreant dissenter arrested on 33 counts of tax evasion.

In his 63-page judgment, the presiding judge recalled with pleasure a previous award to Lee of \$400,000 from The International Herald Tribune for a piece he claimed suggested that compliant judges were used by Lee to bankrupt political opponents. Tang's "ferocious and venomous" suggestion that the Senior Minister lied was worth at least 10 times that.

What we have here is a plain and simple extortion racket. The dictator uses the courts to squeeze opponents for money, or to exact tribute from the Trib, making sure to appoint judges who deliver for him by bankrupting and exiling the opposition. Singapore is a nation-state run by efficient political racketeers professing respect for law and order.

Why should this bother us? The regional reason: Singapore's ultra-ordery economy and anti-democratic politics make up the dangerous "model" being followed by China. A

broader reason: The Singapore virus — the notion that capitalist prosperity can be abetted by political repression — could infect the global economy with its strain of fascism.

But nobody's worried. The World Economic Forum hails Singapore as No. 1 in economic freedom — when the mention of "freedom" in the same breath as Singapore is a joke.

The Nixon Center for Peace and Pragmatism, controlled by Henry Kissinger, James Schlesinger and Maurice Greenberg, looks back fondly at Lee's anti-Communist past and honors him as its "architect of the next century." And travelers who profess to stand for human rights help tyranny along by flying Singapore Airlines.

Worst of all, the organs of international opinion — supposed guardians of free speech — kowtow commercially to the despot and his nespor son. Time, Newsweek, The Financial Times write on eggs to avoid litigation in Extortionland; The Wall Street Journal invests with Singapore in a regional news network, and

Singapore's legal racket.

The Herald Tribune, owned by The New York Times and Washington Post, still operates in the scene of its past humiliation.

Why don't my brethren combine in restraint of trading with the avowed enemy of democracy's values? We aren't helpless; news media can locate headquarters in Manila, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok and Taipei, which are already sites for printing and distribution.

The Trib would be crazy to run today's column. Calling a racket a racket is considered libelous in Singapore, where regard for truth is no defense.

In the U.S. last week, a unanimous Supreme Court demonstrated how a truly independent judiciary can check the power of a president and uphold the rights of an individual citizen. The reaction of the people, including those of us who disagreed in this case, was: That's it. Integrity makes possible finality. Someday the beacon of the rule of law will shine into Singapore and all the dark corners of the world.



The Terrorist Next Door

By Karen Mathews

Modesto, Calif. Lady, you would be so easy to kill. More than three years later, these words still haunt me. My assailant growled this threat, as I lay in the darkness on the floor of my garage, stunned and dazed from being beaten, kicked and knifed. Then he put a gun to my head and fired it several times.

This was no random attack or botched burglary. The man who all but killed me was a member of a disciplined organization with a specific mission. And bizarre as it may seem, I had been targeted because of my job. I am the elected Clerk-Recorder of Stanislaus County in central California, a sleepy-sounding title until paramilitary groups discovered that harassing and intimidating officials like me is a way to attack the basic workings of government. One of their tactics is to try to file liens against the property of Internal Revenue Service employees and other officials they regard as the enemy.

In California alone, clerk-recorders in 49 of the state's 58 counties have reported threats ranging from fist-pounding intimidation to verbal threats of harm. This is part of a guerrilla war against democracy going on far below the level of an Oklahoma City bombing. With all reverence for victims of that attack, I often felt while following the trial of Timothy McVeigh that the events are related in spirit if not in fact.

My nightmare began in early 1992. I was approached on several occasions by a small group of individuals who demanded I record various illegal documents, usually fictitious "common law" liens against property owned by I.R.S. employees or local elected officials. I, of course, refused to do so.

Karen Mathews is the Clerk-Recorder of Stanislaus County, Calif.

After that, my staff and I became targets of threats and hostile acts. I received anonymous telephone calls at the office and at home. A fake bomb was placed under my car. Bullets were fired through the office windows. A single bullet was mailed to my home with a message stating, "The next bullet will be directed at your head."

Then came the attack in my garage on Jan. 30, 1994, that changed my life. "Do your job. Record our documents," my assailant said over and over. "You are a messenger to all the recorders. This could happen to them, too."

Aside from my feelings of fear, anger and disbelief, I was totally per-

Attacks on local officials are threats to democracy.

plexed about who would go to such extremes to terrorize a county recorder. My nonpartisan office handled few if any controversial matters.

The answer came more than a year later, when, after exhaustive efforts by F.B.I. and I.R.S. agents and local law enforcement, nine people were arrested and charged with various Federal crimes, including the attack on me.

All nine were members of the Juris Christian Assembly, a shadowy group specializing in tax protests and other resistance to government. My assailant was an Oregon man with militia connections who came to Modesto, as the inquiry later showed, to terrorize me. He had previously been accused of threatening two California state senators.

Last month, a Federal jury in Fresno, Calif., convicted him and the eight other defendants. They are currently awaiting sentencing.

Although I was relieved when the verdicts were announced, my emotions were constrained. My life has changed. I now carry a gun and have been trained in martial arts. For the last three years, guards were with me 24 hours a day.

Even though my attacker is going to prison, I still live under heavy security. Last month, a man came into our office, quickly took photographs of my staff, and hurried out.

Other recorders I know are being threatened. A man recently told a county clerk in the San Francisco Bay Area: "You know what happened to that woman in Modesto. You better be careful."

According to the Justice Department, every county in California has formal militia groups. Just last month, several people with militia ties were arrested in two Northern California counties after authorities said they were found with blasting caps and 500 pounds of high explosives, stolen from a mine in Montana.

I'm most familiar with what is happening in California, but the problem is nationwide. The recent siege by the Republic of Texas group essentially began with "paper terrorism" — the filing of bogus liens. According to the Anti-Defamation League, anti-government extremists are using "common law" courts and similar tactics in at least 23 states.

It is difficult to comprehend or convey the anger and crazy sense of misguided patriotism embraced by these people. For example, after I refused to record one man's illegal "common law" lien, he told me, "You are guilty of treason." He then snarled, "I am a sovereign citizen of the Republic of California, not the corporate United States, and the laws you enforce restrict my God-given rights."

Efforts are being made to stop the intimidation. After I was attacked, California enacted a law making it a felony to threaten a public official, their employees or families. A bill in the California Legislature right now would take some pressure off county

recorders by moving disputes to their proper forum, the courtroom. If someone demanded that we file a bogus lien, we could refer the case to a judge immediately.

In Washington, Representative Charles Schumer of New York, who has led the fight against the militia movement, and my Representative, Gary Condit of California, are seeking Federal penalties on crimes associated with threats to public officials. In too many cases, local officials are intimidated by the militias. The Government has the ultimate responsibility to preserve our Constitution against the direct assault by these groups. Yet so many legislators in Washington remain complacent about the threat.

As I begin my life anew, I still find it hard to discuss some of the details of what happened to me. But I feel an anger that won't go away, not only against the self-styled patriots who harass us, but also against those who express or tolerate a certain "populist" support for anti-government extremism.

New Encyclopedia of Zionism and Israel

In many respects, the history of Zionism is co-extensive with the history of the Jewish people in the last hundred years. The intense debate between proponents and opponents of Zionism has abated only with the renewal of Jewish statehood in 1948, when world Jewry rallied in support of the newly-born state.

Produced by the team led by Dr. Geoffrey Wigoder as Editor-in-Chief, with articles contributed by professors, diplomats, journalists, politicians - all experts in their respective fields, this 1521 pp. two-volume encyclopedia presents a comprehensive reference source for anyone seeking authentic knowledge of the whole subject of Zionist history and the State of Israel.

Herzl Press Publication.

JP Price: NIS 479.00 incl. VAT and door-to-door delivery (where available)



To: Books, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000

Please deliver New Encyclopedia of Zionism and Israel (2 vol.).

Enclosed is my check payable to The Jerusalem Post, or credit card details:

Form with checkboxes for VISA, ISRACARD, DINERS and fields for Number, Name, Address, City, Code, JD No., Tel.(day), and Signature.

Vertical text on the left margin, partially obscured and mostly illegible.

Journal FRANK RICH Let the Trial Begin!

Clinton owes us one.

personality who can match her in aggressive perkiness and on-camera baby-wielding, Susan Molinari. With such a parched summer ahead, is it any wonder that the nation is reduced to watching "The Lost World"? The only entertainment alternatives are to attend museum exhibitions about the dinosaurs of "The Lost World" or to stay home and watch TV news reports about the weekend grosses of "The Lost World."

that would have raised cigarette taxes to buy poor children health care. Now Mr. Clinton is shifting from the disingenuous to the nonsensical. Ten days ago, when Hillary Clinton and Tipper Gore played host to the editors of women's magazines, fashion magazines included, at the White House, the President gave a speech decrying the fashion world's "heroin chic" — but to a meeting of mayors in another room. It's bad enough that the anti-drug President can't stand up to Mexico — a far bigger source of our current drug woes than a grotesque fashion fad that's run its course — but to the editor of Vogue?

Equally odd was the President's proposal the next day for a V-chip to regulate porn on the infinite sites of the Internet, just as it's dawdling on the public that his election-year gimmick of a ratings-driven V-chip can't even regulate the few dozen channels on TV. And what about Mr. Clinton's hollow call to develop an AIDS vaccine within a decade? Though the President likened his own speech to John Kennedy's 1961 call for putting a man on the moon, he, unlike his predecessor, put no money on the table. The real historical analogue is Richard Nixon, whose sweeping 1971 declaration of a war on cancer has left cancer death rates virtually unchanged in the 26 years since.

Now that the Supreme Court has spoken, let Bill Clinton's trial begin! There are two vital reasons why it is in the national interest that Paula Jones have her day in court — and that it be the longest day in court American jurisprudence can provide. 1. The country is bored, desperately bored. No-matter that the economy is booming, there's peace abroad and the new welfare law gives us permission to stop worrying about the poor; Americans have been spiraling into depression since O.J. left the stage. What good is guilt-free prosperity if we suffer from entertainment deprivation? Oh sure, the pundits all promised us that the Timothy McVeigh trial would fill that vacuum, but what a sadly bitter "but it has turned out to be. Efficient, brief, professional, untelevized and possibly even just, it is enough to leave anyone bemoaning the fallen state of a legal system whose ability to generate months of riveting soap opera was only yesterday the envy of the civilized world.

Encounters of a different kind

Is pop music the future lingua franca of diplomacy? Judging by the successful recent visit of a delegation of Israeli high-school pupils to Malaysia, a Moslem country with which Israel has no diplomatic relations, it just might be.

For despite the obvious differences with their Malaysian hosts, the Israelis succeeded in breaking down cultural barriers between them with the help of something they had in common: MTV.

"All young people have something in common; they listen to the same music we do," 17-year-old Shosh Reese said of the trip, which came soon after a visit by Israeli cricketers sparked anti-Israel riots in Malaysia.

"They're not so different from us, except perhaps the discipline in school is much stricter in Malaysia," she said. Once the youngsters got past the outer trappings — the Malaysian students in Kuala Lumpur wore ties as part of their school uniforms — they quickly broke the ice by discussing Alanis Morissette and other pop stars both groups knew from MTV, Channel V and other music stations. They also found a common interest in computers and British soccer teams.

The phenomenon surprised Yair Levin, the Education Ministry's deputy director-general and head of international relations, who accompanied the pupils. "I was worried about what they would have to talk about," he admitted. "But the truth of the matter is that the educators are not sufficiently aware of the international language which has reached people of similar socio-economic backgrounds in different countries.

"It's the language of music, and not just [any] pop music, it's MTV. Once you discover this world and get into it, then you can ask each other how you live, because you suddenly realize that you have a shared international basis for a relationship."

The pupils were personally invited by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Muhammad Mahir, and chosen for their knowledge of Islamic culture. Levin believes they were invited to show Israeli officials that there is more to Islam than suicide bombings.

"The Malaysians will never say publicly how embarrassed they are about how Moslems are acting in



Israeli pupils meet their Malaysian counterparts in Kuala Lumpur

Jerusalem and Kuala Lumpur have no diplomatic relations, but that didn't stop Israeli students from forming ties with their Malaysian peers during a recent visit, Aryeh Dean Cohen reports

the Middle East," he said. "But they let you understand that they believe Moslem suicide bombers are an embarrassment to Islam. They feel they do not fairly represent the religion, which they believe is tolerant, and that these

this, and that it has no place in their religion."

Politics only occasionally came to the fore. The visit took place shortly after the government's decision to build at Har Homa. In its wake some of the Malaysian hosts

we were from Israel, the Holy Land, whose capital is Jerusalem. I felt a little badly about the principal, but I couldn't do otherwise."

Levin said the principal insisted he had originally been told the group was indeed from South

don't always run into with Israelis."

SOME OF their hosts were curious about Israel and Judaism, especially their Malaysian guide, who by chance was named Mr. Rabin. "I talked to him a little about Judaism," Gantz said. "He asked all kinds of questions, for example, whether in our religion Moses is regarded as a king or as a prophet, and whether we recognize Jesus as a prophet."

Maya Amos, 17, a classmate of Gantz's, found the Malaysian pupils' knowledge of Israel was limited "to mainly terror attacks. They were interested in Judaism, they asked about our holidays, and tried to draw comparisons with Islam. They were surprised we knew verses from the Koran, or about various parts of the mosque."

"They knew practically nothing except for some who knew that Tel Aviv is in Israel," Reese said. "Some asked whether Netanyahu was our prime minister — apparently they had read about him in the paper."

Mostly the youngsters talked about things all young people have in common: school, family life, and relations between boys and girls. "The relationships are different than here," said Reese. "They keep their distance more. They have parties, but rarely, not like our dances."

"I made contact with a 19-year-old girl named Sofia," Maya Amos recalled.

"She wore Moslem clothes and a head covering. Suddenly she asked me if I had a boyfriend, and I felt a bit embarrassed. Then she said she had one. She wanted to know if [my boyfriend and I] can hold hands, or kiss at recess. When I told her, she was shocked, and said that she'd get in big trouble if she was even seen with her boyfriend at recess."

Their new Malaysian friends also shared the Israeli youngsters' grief after word reached them about the Naharayim attack. "It was a difficult moment for us," Arava Eshed, 17, of Beit Yerah school said. "We stood for a moment of silence and had a special Shabbat eve service."

"They immediately identified with our sadness," Levin said.

The visit was an eye-opener for the Israelis, who expected a far different country than they encountered. "I didn't expect it to be so modern," said Gantz, who found McDonald's and other American restaurants in Malaysia. "It's exactly like here. But it was also very green, full of trees. Some of the islands they took us to looked like the ones Elvis visited in Blue Hawaii."

The pupils also visited Buddhist and Hindu shrines.

Levin says politics will ultimately determine the impact of the visit — which he likens to the "ping-pong diplomacy" visits of Chinese and American athletes before relations were established. "I think the Malaysians considered our delegation a ping-pong delegation. What develops depends to some extent on what happens between us and the Palestinians."

Alon believes such visits are "very important for our region. I very much believe in these personal contacts — they break down barriers." So do computers — several of the Malaysian and Israeli pupils exchanged E-mail addresses, and are in contact.

The Malaysians will never say publicly how embarrassed they are about how suicide bombers are acting in the name of Islam.

bombers are disgracing it." "The adults and even the pupils said several times that the biggest problem is religious fanaticism on all sides," said Shlomo Alon, national supervisor for Arabic instruction in the ministry's Pedagogic Secretariat, who also accompanied the children on the trip. "They stressed that they reject

what we were from Israel, the Holy Land, whose capital is Jerusalem. I felt a little badly about the principal, but I couldn't do otherwise."

Levin said the principal insisted he had originally been told the group was indeed from South

Africa, and only heard they were from Israel after they arrived.

"How did the Malaysian pupils react? They knew that something was amiss — they're smart enough to know that when they tell them a group is from South Africa, and then we say: 'What do you mean?' and there isn't a single black among us, that something's wrong. But when they heard we were from Israel, they responded very positively, they don't have the same hang-ups adults have. When they're told someone is an Israeli, once they get to know him they see a person, they don't go looking for a tall or horns."

"Two of the kids I spoke to said: 'Oh, we thought you were from Europe, we never knew how Jews looked.' When they saw we look just like everybody else, everything was fine," Reese said.

Their guides steered them clear of Iranian-owned shops in Kuala Lumpur malls, and the pupils were told not to tell anyone on the street they were Israeli. Beyond concern for their safety, their hosts made them feel very much at home.

"They went out of their way to satisfy us as regards kosher food," he said. "But as in many cultures, they couldn't understand why chicken should be considered meat. But they made sure we didn't have any program involving travel on Shabbat — something I

Home Front



A little help from my girlfriends

By Allison Kaplan Sommer

You can't really call me a man-hater. After all, I've got a dad, a husband, and a son, so there's no reason for me to sit around bashing the male gender. Yet I must confess, when it comes to friendship, I've never really had any use for the opposite sex: I'm a woman's woman.

It's purely a personal preference. When I'm feeling low and want to take in a movie or unburden my heart over a cappuccino, give me a female companion any day. I want ease, sympathy and a healthy dose of commiseration — I don't want the male perspective. That's what I've got a husband for.

haze of romance, the friendship can be saved. I maintain that friendships between single women and married-with-children can not only survive, they can thrive. But only if one can maintain a sincere interest in the life of the other. It takes a lot of open-mindedness for the single friend not to get bored with tales of breastfeeding woes, diapers and parenting theories, and for the married friend not to stay sympathetic after listening to another recounting of a date from hell.

The good part is that these friendships help us maintain perspective — the grass is not always greener on the other side. When you see your

Giving up real or potential romantic connections with other men was no problem. But giving up female bonding? Never.

Throughout my childhood, teens and 20s, my female friends were the bedrock of my existence, the keepers of my secrets. Men came and went, romance was fleeting, but friendship was forever. Then I got married. Giving up real or potential romantic connections with other men was no problem. But giving up female bonding? Never.

So when I moved to Israel as a newlywed, the hardest part of my acclimation was the shortage of girlfriends. My life turned around in an odd way — instead of dating men, I found myself engaged in the odd ritual of "dating" women, auditioning them for the role of friends. I'd meet them for coffee, take in a movie, and try to determine after a few meetings if we had anything in common, whether the relationship was worth pursuing. It's an awkward way to make friends. The best friendships are formed when we are younger, in school, traveling across Europe, in situations where there is endless time to sit around and schmooze and get to know someone else as well as you know yourself and to go through enough together to know they'll be there for you no matter what.

My long-time friendships have been through some rough times. As I see it, the great hurdle of female friendship is when one of the pair becomes part of a couple. When you are out there in the trenches of the world of singlehood, you don't want to hear about how your friend is on cloud nine.

And the friend busy planning her wedding isn't interested in hearing her friend rant on about how all men are pigs.

If you can get through that initial

friend up to her elbows in dishes and diapers and commitments, you praise the freedom of single life. When the stresses of marriage and kids gets to you, it's nice to have a friend to call to remind you why being single is not all fun and games.

And when both of you are muddling around in the world of motherhood, it's great to look back and have a connection to the old days. I like swapping stories of children, sympathizing, and sharing the milestones with someone who cares enough to share your amazement when your child uses the potty for the first time, or tells you that you are not a bad mother because you nicked the baby's finger when trying to cut its nails. And perhaps because of the unique combination of intimacy and distance, female friendships can often be built of sturdier stuff than marriages are.

People my age don't generally think about what life will be like when they get old. We'd all like to think that we'll walk into the sunset hand-in-hand with our family around us. But biological facts are cruel: women usually outlive their spouses by several years, and children grow up and have their own lives to deal with. What's comforting to me when I contemplate that potential loneliness is seeing groups of little old ladies speaking Yiddish or German in sunny Tel Aviv cafes over cups of tea. As they smile, laugh and gossip, you can see that while the outside world may see them as elderly matrons, they look at one another and see the young Ella or Lotte or Hannah. Growing older can't be so terrible if you have your girlfriends to share it with.

EARTHLY CONCERNS

Too many people, not enough food

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL

Running out of food is a subject that no one wants to talk about, possibly because everyone who knows about it also knows that no one has yet found a solution. The facts are simple, however. The current world population is around 5.3 billion, and by the year 2025 it is expected to reach a staggering 8.5 billion.

Yet even this number, the United Nations Population Fund's 1994 report says, is a conservative estimate and is based on the fact that there has been an increase in the use of contraceptives in the underdeveloped areas of the world, with the number of couples in these countries using modern contraceptives rising from 20 percent in the '60s to 55 percent today. In industrialized countries, 75 percent of couples use contraception.

The UN feels that this rise in contraception will continue into the next century and will lower the birth rate. If it does not, they say, then by the middle of the 21st century there could be about 12.5 billion people on earth.

But, even taking the more optimistic lower figure, the prestigious Worldwatch Institute says there won't be enough food to feed them. According to the Institute's president, Lester Brown, agricultural production is leveling off. The rapid rise in productivity, often referred to as the "green revolution," that brought modern farming techniques to vast areas of the world, is a thing of the past, Brown and his colleagues stated in a recent report.

"The world is very close to reaching its carrying capacity," says Brown. Japanese farmers, some of the

most skilled technicians in agriculture, have not managed to increase yield rates in over a decade, nor have most of the farmers in the US and Canada. In addition, less and less land is available for agriculture as burgeoning populations and rapid industrialization occupy more and more space. The sea, once seen as a possible source of food, is being depleted, says the report, and catches are drastically lower than they were even a decade ago. Overfishing and pollution have taken a toll on this resource and many species of edible fish and molluscs are in danger of extinction. Sea catches that were at a peak 100 million tons in 1990 have declined to about 80 million tons today.

Peak production of grain per person worldwide has already been surpassed. In 1983, the world produced 346 kilograms of grain per capita. In 1994 it had fallen to 303 kg, and by 2030 it will probably have dropped to 240 kg. This is marginally more than the 200 kg per person that sustains the population of the Indian sub-continent. It is also drastically less than the 800 kg per person consumed by Americans where a large part of these cereal products go into meat production.

The expected shortage of food will drive world prices up, says Worldwatch, and while this will help stop overconsumption in the wealthy nations, it means that more people will have a sub-subsistence diet in other places. Worldwatch has asked for a worldwide outlay of \$60 billion a year on birth control to try to stem this population deluge. "It's a lot of money," says Brown, "but the US military intelligence budget alone is \$30 billion. We just have to get our priorities straight."

Ebook department

#1 BESTSELLER

1997 MOVIE & VIDEO GUIDE

The 1997 edition brings you up to date on the good, the bad and the awful... from all time greats to unforgettable duos. More than 19,000 A-Z rated entries, 300 new films, complete with summary, director, stars and a lot more. A must for every video library and for cable movie selections. Softcover, 1582 pp. Signet

JP Price NIS 39

ORDER BY phone: 02-624-1262 fax: 02-624-1212 e-mail: orders@jpost.co.il

Please send me... 1997 MOVIE AND VIDEO GUIDE... Enclosed check payable to The Jerusalem Post... Credit card orders accepted by phone/fax/e-mail.

Visit us on http://www.jpost.co.il

The Israel Association for Canadian Studies
The Halbert Centre for Canadian Studies
 Co-sponsored by the Government of Canada and Ralph & Roz Halbert, Toronto
 The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Cordially invite the public to a lecture:
Canadian Writers and Their Responses to Israel
 To be delivered by:
Professor Harold Heft
 The Department of English
 The University of Western Ontario

On Monday, June 2nd, 1997 at 18:30
 Bronfman Reception Center,
 Sherman Administration Building,
 The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
 Mount Scopus, Jerusalem

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
 will dedicate

The Marion B. Tolnai Scholarship Fund in Music

On Monday, June 2, 1997
 on the Givat Ram Campus

In these times
 you cannot
 AFFORD to be without **THE JERUSALEM POST**

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
 will dedicate

The Jacob and Lena Joels Memorial Foundation For Innovation in the Life and Medical Sciences
 with the participation of
Prof. Norman Joels and Mr. Harold Joels of England

On Monday, June 2, 1997
 on the Givat Ram Campus

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
 will award

The Kaye Prizes for Innovations and Inventions at the Hebrew University
 with the participation of
Isaac and Myrna Kaye of England

On Monday, June 2, 1997
 on the Givat Ram Campus

SAVE TIME AND ENERGY
 call THE JERUSALEM POST direct
 Advertising: 02-5315608, 02-5315639-40
 Fax: 02-5388408

Editorial: 02-5315613 Subscriptions: 02-5315610
 Fax: 02-5389527 Fax: 02-5389017

BUSINESS

in brief

Presentation of El Al sale plan postponed

The official presentation of the El Al privatization blueprint to Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Transport Minister Yitzhak Levy did not go ahead yesterday as planned, but has been rescheduled for today, according to Prime Minister's Office deputy spokesman Ofir Akoonis. "The handing over has been delayed for technical reasons," he said. "It appears the diplomatic workload is very heavy today [Sunday]." *David Harris*

Cabinet to resume talks on land reform today

The cabinet is scheduled to meet today to discuss for a second time the proposals contained in the Ronen report on reforming the Israel Lands Administration. During Friday's meeting, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu told his government colleagues to read the report fully and make their comments known today. It was still unclear last night whether the meeting would go ahead or not because of other commitments.

National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon, who is sponsoring the report in the cabinet, last night announced the postponement of tomorrow's meeting of the ILA directorate - which was scheduled to discuss the report. Sharon said there is no point in holding the meeting while ministerial deliberations are in progress.

Meanwhile, the united kibbutz and moshav movements asked the Supreme Court to issue a restraining order preventing the government and ILA from discussing the agricultural reforms without hearing from the farmers. In an interim ruling last night, the court said the ILA must not discuss the issue until a final legal decision is made. *David Harris*

Meridor hosts Hungarian privatization minister

Finance Minister Dan Meridor and Hungarian Privatization Minister Judit Csiha discussed economic ties between the two countries during a meeting in Jerusalem yesterday. Trade volume between the two countries totals an annual \$100 million. Budapest and Jerusalem have entered the final stages of talks to establish a free trade agreement. *David Harris*

Telephone duplicators restrained by court

Pelephone has won a temporary restraining order against a cellular phone retailer who was caught duplicating cellular phone lines - allowing two phones to operate on the same line, one of them free. Tel Aviv District Court Judge Ephraim Shalev accepted Pelephone's arguments and issued the order against Eli Assor. The defendant was told not to duplicate phone lines until a final judgement is handed down. He was also barred from using documents or equipment to connect a third party to the system. Assor may not present himself as a Pelephone dealer. *Judy Siegel*

Illegal workers seized in Tel Aviv

Investigators from the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry seized 37 illegal foreign workers yesterday in Tel Aviv and Lod, according to ministry spokesman Zvi Rozen. All the workers have been placed in custody in Tel Aviv. This is the second such operation in the last two weeks. *David Harris*

Budget posts surplus for third consecutive month

Foreign currency reserves hit new record high at \$16.4 billion

By DAVID HARRIS

The government posted a third consecutive monthly budget surplus after registering an unexpected NIS 592 million domestic surplus, excluding granted net credit last month, according to initial estimates published yesterday by the Treasury.

Over the first five months of the year the government has accumulated a NIS 1.116 billion domestic surplus in its domestic activities.

However, in its overall activities the government has so far this year accumulated a NIS 1.116 billion deficit, far lower proportionately than the NIS 10b. deficit set for all

of 1997, according to a ratio of 2.8% of GDP.

Meanwhile, foreign currency reserves rose \$383m. to a record \$16.394b. during May, according to data published yesterday by the Bank of Israel. The increase is the result of activities in the private sector and banks, coupled with a continuation of foreign investments, according to a bank statement, which added that there was a considerable decline in foreign currency credit in comparison to the last three months.

The Treasury figures are sending mixed messages to economists, who at the start of the year were speaking of a slowdown and like-

ly government deficits.

"It's looking like a dull year, but I hope an uneventful one," said Ezra Sadan of economic planning company Sadan Lowenstein Ltd. Both Sadan, a former Finance Ministry director general, and partner Ruth Lowenstein say it is too early to know on the basis of these figures whether the economy is coming out of its slowdown.

The overall budget deficit, including the foreign deficit, stood at NIS 87m. (excluding granted net credit) for May and NIS 1.162b. over the first five months.

This, however, will be offset later in the year by expected US economic aid.

There is some media speculation that Finance Minister Dan Meridor has been able to rein in the domestic deficit by delaying public spending programs.

However, with an imminent round of public pay claims and the subsequent negotiations and agreements, Meridor will be under increasing pressure to dip into reserves. But he, together with Labor and Wage Agreements Director Yossi Kucik, are so far remaining firm, saying they will not award pay increases in real terms this year.

It is Meridor's claim that excessive pay agreements under the Labor government have in part

caused the mounting budget deficit.

Attention will once again turn to the ongoing talks among Meridor, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu and Bank of Israel Governor Jacob Frenkel over the much-debated additional 1997 budget cut.

While these latest figures suggest a diminishing need for a cut, Meridor is still understood to favor what Treasury sources call a "slight adjustment."

However, according to the sources, some in the ministry already believe it is too late for a cut, with talks on the 1998 budget to begin this month.

Strauss completes takeover of Elite

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

The Federman family yesterday completed the transfer of its stake in Elite Industries to Nahariya Dairy Strauss Ltd., giving Strauss 30.69 percent of the company's capital shares and 46.42% of the voting rights. Strauss paid \$65 million, sources close to the company said.

Following the transfer, David Federman stepped down as CEO of the company.

Strauss announced that David Schlachet was appointed chairman of the board.

Yitzhak Federman and Yehoshua Zoller, who served as directors under Federman, also stepped down.

Arich Zeif, general manager of the Fiat Group, was appointed public director.

According to the original agreement between the parties, the Strauss group was to have paid \$65m. in mid-July for the Federman family's stake in the Ramat Gan-based company.

Strauss moved up the date of the purchase to stabilize the company.

Strauss is now planning to institute a reorganization plan for Elite, Israel's largest chocolate and sweets manufacturer and second largest food and beverages manufacturer.

During the first stage of the restructuring program, Strauss will create a new structure for Elite.

The company will be turned into a holding company, and its divisions will be considered as subsidiaries.

Strauss said this plan will enable it to develop strategic partnerships for the subsidiaries. The company said it has already begun discussing some potential deals.

Strauss is one of the country's biggest food producers.

Antitrust Authority Director-General David Tadmor said that Strauss' purchase of Elite's shares has resulted in a monopoly, meaning that certain barriers regarding limitations on product bundling will be implemented.

Elite, which controls the coffee market, was already considered a monopoly.



Jordanian bourse revives

Jordanian brokers execute orders from mostly international global funds on the floor trade of the Amman Financial Market yesterday, which helped it climb to its highest levels in over three-and-a-half years. The unprecedented international global fund demand on a number of select blue-chips has heightened foreign interest. (Reuters)

COMPANY RESULTS

Bank Leumi net soars to NIS 618m.

By JENNIFER FRIEDLIN

The Bank Leumi Group's first-quarter net income soared 457 percent to NIS 618.3 million compared with the same period last year. The sum includes a NIS 456.2m. net profit from the sale of the bank's non-banking holdings in Africa Israel.

Net profit from ordinary operations was NIS 162.3m., an increase of 46.2% from the same period last year. The figure reflects an 8.9% return on capital, compared with 6.4% in 1996.

The provision for doubtful debts totalled NIS 89.2m. The bank made a special provision of NIS 75m. due to the slowdown of economic activity and the company's one-time profit from the sale of excess shares in non-banking holdings.

Last week the government sold 15% of its hold-

ing in Bank Leumi on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, generating an income of NIS 1.15 billion.

Israel Chemicals Ltd. (ICL) reported a 48% rise in first-quarter net income to \$21.3m. from \$14.4m. in the same period last year. Revenue was off 3% to \$400.7m. from \$412.9m.

The company said its activity in the chemical sector decreased by 5% in the first quarter from the same period last year. The company's fertilizer activities increased from \$19.2m. to \$24.4m.

Harel Hamishmar Investments Ltd. reported a 13% rise in net income in the first quarter to NIS 17.6m. from NIS 15.6m. in the same period last year. A one-time charge of NIS 1.9m. lowered the

company's profits to NIS 15.7m.

Annual return on capital totalled 18%.

The company's balance totalled NIS 5.53b., NIS 4.14b. of which comes from life insurance and general insurance policies. Policies for outstanding circumstances comprise NIS 90m. of the company's balance. The premium on life insurance rose 9%, totalling NIS 210m. Profits in this division totalled NIS 18m.

Direct Insurance, an insurance company that bypasses agents and sells policies directly to customers, reported a 97% rise in first-quarter revenues to NIS 1.32m. from NIS 671,000 last year.

The premiums have risen 22% in real terms to NIS 35m. In December, Bank Leumi acquired 20% of Direct Insurance.

Tokyo mulls suspending Nomura

Former president of Japan's largest brokerage arrested

By JOJI SAKURAI

TOKYO (AP) - Japanese Finance Ministry officials told the Japanese media over the weekend that they planned to hand down

strict penalties on Japan's largest brokerage, Nomura, including a temporary suspension of business operations.

The former president of Nomura was arrested Friday on suspicion of approving illegal payoffs to extortionists, underlining a widening scandal that links top businesses to mobsters.

The arrest of Hideo Sakamaki, who had resigned as Nomura Securities Co. president just two months ago in the wake of the scandal, sent stocks tumbling on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, including Nomura stock - which fell 4 percent.

The benchmark Nikkei Stock Average lost 243.42 points, or 1.20 percent.

The scandal has also touched Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, a major commercial bank which is suspected of providing loans for stock purchases to Ryuichi Koike, the racketeer who was arrested earlier this month.

Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto warned that the scandal would jolt the nation's securities industry.

"The impact this will have is severer than you think," he said shortly after the arrest.

Indeed, Nomura faces a tough challenge to regain its reputation.

Sakamaki took over as president, promising to clean up the brokerage, after it was embroiled in another major scandal in 1991, involving payoffs to favored major clients. No Nomura official was arrested in that scandal.

This week, Sakamaki testified in Parliament that he had met Koike, although he denied knowing about the payoffs, totaling 38 million yen (\$326,000), according to Japanese media reports.

Racketeers known as "sokaiya" extort payments by threatening to disrupt shareholders' meetings by shouting angry questions or at times throwing bottles at the podium.

The shareholders' meeting for which Sakamaki allegedly paid off Koike was one in which he brought back to the board the former top executives who had resigned to take responsibility for the earlier scandal.

Sakamaki's arrest is an embar-

For current information on securities in Israel and the U.S. including high-yielding U.S. government-backed debentures, call:

M.H. MEYERSON & CO., INC. Founded 1900

A Publicly Traded Company
NASDAQ Symbol: MEMY
Brokers and Dealers in Securities Underwriters

525 Washington Blvd., 34th floor
P.O. Box 260
Jersey City, NJ 07303-0260.

Corporate and Institutional Investors:
Jeffrey E. Meyerson, V.P.
International Banking Division
1-201-459-9511
Fax: 1-201-459-9499

Retail Customer Services:
Eric J. Logan, V.P.
National Sales Manager
1-201-459-9500 • 1-800-888-8118
Fax: 1-201-459-9510

Our specially trained sales personnel will be available to discuss your investment needs.

"A fax for you"

All you want to know about your accounts, on your fax, within 15 minutes.

15 minutes and you're gone.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (11.9.96)					
Currency (deposit for)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS		
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375		
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	4.750	5.000	5.375		
Pound sterling (£100,000)	3.875	4.000	4.250		
German mark (DM 200,000)	1.825	1.825	2.125		
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	0.925	0.750	1.000		
(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)					
Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (30.5.97)					
CHECKS AND TRANSFERS					
Currency basket	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Rate
U.S. dollar	3.6561	3.7151	3.111	3.18	3.5402
German mark	3.2589	3.4111	3.29	3.48	3.3940
Pound sterling	1.9748	2.0085	1.94	2.04	2.2284
French franc	5.9223	5.9311	5.40	5.57	5.8588
Japanese yen (100)	0.5841	0.5828	0.57	0.61	0.5805
Dutch florin	2.8889	2.9835	2.83	2.98	2.9202
Swiss franc	1.7583	1.7837	1.72	1.81	1.7743
Norwegian krona	2.3770	2.4154	2.33	2.45	2.4012
Spanish peseta (100)	0.4345	0.4416	0.42	0.45	0.4281
Belgian franc (10)	0.4734	0.4811	0.46	0.48	0.4778
Denish krona	0.5185	0.5289	0.50	0.54	0.522
Finnish mark	0.8544	0.8660	0.84	0.88	0.8699
Canadian dollar	2.4278	2.4871	2.38	2.51	2.4559
Australian dollar	2.5555	2.5988	2.51	2.59	2.5259
S. African rand	0.7515	0.7857	0.69	0.72	0.7329
Norwegian krona	0.9561	0.9716	0.88	0.99	0.9502
Austrian schilling (10)	2.8056	2.8508	2.75	2.90	2.8309
Italian lira (1000)	1.3881	2.0182	1.95	2.05	2.0099
Jordanian dinar	4.7347	4.8111	4.67	4.99	4.8040
Egyptian pound	0.9500	1.0400	0.99	1.04	1.0000
ECU	3.8408	3.9028	3.80	3.93	3.8500
Irish punt	5.0730	5.1548	4.98	5.23	5.1000
Spanish peseta (100)	2.3913	2.3980	2.29	2.31	2.2900

*These rates vary according to bank. **Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED INVESTING IN SPIDERS?

We're not talking about insects. This SPIDER is a nickname for SPDR - Standard & Poor's Depository Receipts - the S&P 500 packaged as an American Stock Exchange-traded share.

SPIDERS closely reflect the return on America's blue-chip companies. The index includes shares of Coca Cola, Exxon, Microsoft, IBM, General Electric and 495 others - a feat most mutual funds can't achieve. And unlike open-end mutual funds which trade only once a day, SPIDERS are very liquid and can be traded all day during market hours.

If you're looking for a long-term growth investment or a short-term investment that tracks the S&P 500, SPIDERS can spin nice profits for you.

To learn how SPIDERS may fit into your portfolio, please call Douglas Goldstein, director of our Securities Division, at (02) 624-4963 or send this coupon.

Please mail to: CommStock Trading Ltd., POB 7777, Jerusalem 90177 or fax to 02-624-4876

Please contact me with information about investing in SPIDERS.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone (day) _____ (eve) _____

CommStock Trading Ltd.
Futures, Options, and Stock Brokers (Est. 1981)

Jerusalem: City Tower, 34 Ben Yehuda St. Tel. 02-624-4963; Fax: 02-625-9515
Ramat Gan: Ben Silver, 7 Abba Hillel St. Tel. 03-575-8826/27; Fax: 03-575-6990

E-mail: commstock@pobox.com http://www.commstock.co.il

Advertisement for ACME INVESTMENTS, partially visible on the right edge of the page.

Peres won't endorse any Labor candidate

By SARAH HONIG

Outgoing Labor Party chairman Shimon Peres has decided not to endorse any of the candidates in tomorrow's party leadership primary.

The main concern of the candidates, however, is that the voter turnout will be low. The lackluster campaign has failed to generate much excitement among the rank and file.

Party pundits had been predicting that Peres would endorse his protege, MK Yossi Beilin, on the eve of the primaries. But Peres decided to keep his silence.

Labor sources believe that Peres failed to back Beilin chiefly because he perceives his cause as a lost one. Like most observers, he believes that Beilin will come in second and that MK Ehud Barak is assured of victory. Peres, already at loggerheads with Barak, sees no point in aggravating relations even further and allowing Barak to claim that he triumphed despite him.

Around Beilin it is claimed that a Peres endorsement at this late date would have done little to

change the odds.

MKS Ephraim Sneh and Shlomo Ben-Ami, both of whom polled, expressed concern yesterday that some of the balloting stations will be located in private homes or in Histadrut places of employment and institutions. This, they warn, could lead to fraud. Sneh has in particular warned that Histadrut employees are already being pressured not to vote for him.



Shimon Peres
(Isaac Harari)

Theoretically, each of the four candidates has the right to place observers at each of the 662 balloting stations nationwide, but the logistics are difficult for the underdogs. Their resources, in both funds and manpower, are already stretched to the limit.

Former MK Eli Dayan, who heads the primary committee, reported at a press conference yesterday that some 166,000 party members are eligible to vote. For the first time, the voting age has

been lowered to 16. The Kibbutz movement accounts for 30,000 registered members, the largest group, followed by the Arab sector with 18,000.

The polling stations will be open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Soon after they close, the counting will begin and results will be faxed under special identification codes to party headquarters in Tel Aviv. The final results will only be in on Wednesday morning, though straw poll results will be in as soon as the voting ends.

The lower voting age is one means to increase turnout, which is the party's main worry. At this point, only half the eligible voters are expected to cast a ballot, in sharp contrast to the near 80 percent turnout during the contests between Peres and the late Yitzhak Rabin. A low turnout is expected to hurt the Barak, though it would not endanger his victory.



Hebrew University convocation

Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu speaks at yesterday's Hebrew University annual convocation on Mount Scopus. Netanyahu, who was heckled by students standing outside the Rothberg Amphitheater, where the ceremony took place, called the hecklers 'boring' for chanting nothing more than slogans.

(Text: Eilat Wohlgenannt; Photo: Brian Henders)

WEATHER		
Golan	11-23	
Haifa	18-25	
Tiberias	17-27	
Afula	15-29	
Somaria	14-25	
Tel Aviv	18-25	
Jerusalem	18-25	
BeerSheva	17-30	
Dead Sea	22-30	
Eilat	23-37	

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear.

AROUND THE WORLD

	LOW	HI	COND.
Amsterdam	07-46	16-64	clear
Berlin	08-41	17-66	clear
Buenos Aires	12-54	19-68	clear
Cairo	16-64	30-88	partly cloudy
Chicago	08-43	20-69	clear
Copenhagen	06-43	18-66	clear
Frankfurt	06-43	18-66	clear
Geneva	04-39	18-64	clear
Helsinki	01-34	15-59	partly cloudy
Hong Kong	23-32	28-84	cloudy
Jakarta	24-34	25-75	partly cloudy
Lisbon	17-53	24-75	clear
London	11-52	17-63	clear
Los Angeles	19-28	29-82	clear
Madrid	14-27	21-73	clear
Moscow	09-48	16-61	rain
Munich	16-51	22-73	clear
Paris	11-52	20-66	clear
Rome	13-26	18-64	clear
Stockholm	03-35	18-61	rain
Sydney	09-32	18-61	partly cloudy
Tel Aviv	18-25	27-63	partly cloudy
Toronto	12-54	19-66	partly cloudy
Vancouver	10-50	15-58	cloudy
Zurich	16-43	18-66	cloudy

3 get life for murder

Sergei Danielov, Alexander Melnik, and Oleg Poliakov were sentenced to life in prison by Jerusalem District Court yesterday for the murder of Victoria Piotkovsky on June 8, 1996.

According to the charge sheet, the three were called to the Exclusive escort service at 2:30 a.m. on that day, after a quarrel broke out between the victim and a client. They demanded that she refund his money, and hit her when she refused. When she threatened to go to the police, they dragged her into a car driven by Dimitri Gorayev.

They drove out of the city on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway, and Poliakov took a rope out of the glove compartment, handed it to Danielov and Melnik, who were sitting in the back seat with the victim.

They strangled her. They then drove to the West Bank and buried her in a field near Ma'aleh Michmas. The body was discovered on June 25.

Gorayev was convicted of abetting a murder. The court decided the three were unaware of the other three's intention to kill Piotkovsky until they started to strangle her, but because he didn't stop the car when they did, he helped them commit the crime. (Tim)

ISRAEL'S No. 1
ELDANIT'N
RENTAL SERVICE

FROM \$9 PER DAY
EXC. TAXES & MILEAGE

CELLULAR PHONE AVAILABLE

101 GURION AIRPORT: 02-6777400
TL AVIV: 03-5276000 ST. 03-5276047
TL AVIV: LA-GARDIA I.C. 03-6393403
JERUSALEM: 02-6886917 20 KINGS RD. 02-6223251-53
HERZLIA: 09-9599817/2 IN ASHERON: 07-4727734
HAIFA: CABEL: 04-4521363 IN CHECKPOST: 04-9466600
RAFA: 07-4270722 IN NEW DIFVA: 07-4270722
LOSHON: 04-6337771 IN BEERSHEVA: 08-9496611
TIBERIAS: 04-6778222 IN ELNET SINAIAN: 04-9763366
REHOVOT: 04-9444374/9 IN OTVA AIRPORT: 07-4340771
<http://www.eldan.co.il/>

VALID TO 10/97 - 20/97

Winning cards

The winning cards in yesterday's Chance draw (144/97) were the king of spades, jack of hearts, 10 of diamonds and 10 of clubs. The results of the second draw (145/97) were the ace of spades, eight of hearts, seven of diamonds and queen of clubs.

Egyptian account of Dakar fate dismissed

By ARIEH O'SULLIVAN

Admiral (res.) Micha Ram yesterday dismissed reported accounts by an Egyptian naval officer, who claimed he saw the missing Israeli submarine Dakar at a sink while trying to outrun Egyptian ships, saying the Egyptian had the sinking mixed up with another incident.

According to an interview in this week's Egyptian publication *October*, retired admiral Abed Hamed Azab claimed he had witnessed the sinking of the Dakar off the Egyptian coast.

He was quoted as saying that while commanding an Egyptian destroyer, a submarine's periscope was sighted 4 km from Alexandria and he ordered his ship to sail toward it. The submarine dived quickly, but it did so at a dangerous spot in the ocean where there are treacherous currents and thick, silty sea beds. He believes the submarine was the Dakar and that it got caught in the tilt.

But Ram, a former navy commander, told Israel Radio that he recalled the incident the Egyptian was referring to and it did not involve the Dakar but another submarine did not dive, but headed toward the coast and slipped away. Meanwhile, the families of the 69 sailors who went missing when the Dakar disappeared in the Mediterranean in 1968, urged the navy to resume its search. "They [the navy] told us the searches could only be carried out two months of the year," said Shmuel Schnapper, chairman of the families of the missing Dakar sailors. "But our experts said they could be carried out all year round."

Schnapper complained Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai has declined to meet the families of the Dakar seamen. Mordechai's spokesman, Avi Benayahu, said: "If it is so important [to the families] then I think I can say the defense minister will hold a meeting."

Benayahu said Mordechai recently approved plans to renew searches for the Dakar, together with the US Navy, this summer. It is believed the Dakar dived deeper than it should have due to human error or a technical malfunction, and its frame buckled under the weight of the sea.

B.T.C. 3 Ben Sira St. Jerusalem.
RENTAL & TOURS

DAILY ORGANISED TOURS TO JORDAN EGYPT

Guaranteed Departures (Minimum 2 Passengers)
Excellent Itineraries

Fuller meals packages • Private organized tours
Visas • Hotels • Flights
Suitable for Individuals, Families and Groups

REGULAR BVS SERVICE TO CAIRO
The BORDER LINE
Call Now! 02-6233990

For the Unification

AFTER 30 YEARS

Events marking 30 years since the unification of Jerusalem

CELEBRATIONS AND EVENTS

Tuesday, 3.6.97, 6:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
IDF Assembly
Tour through the warrior paths and celebratory ceremony at the Sultan's Pool.

Tuesday, 3.6.97, 9:30 p.m.
Festive Dance Show
Music and dance show in the Great Synagogue Plaza.

Tuesday, 3.6.97, 10:00 p.m.
Festive Ceremonies
Yeshiva students from "Yeshivat HaRai" and Beit Orot will dance and sing down to Western Wall and celebrate there until morning.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 9:00 a.m.
Kindergarten Gathering
Singing and Dancing at Kikar Saira for Jerusalem Day.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Guided Tours
Free of charge at City Hall.
In Hebrew, leaving on the hour:
English - 10:00 a.m., 12:00 p.m., 2:00 p.m.
Russian - 9:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m.
French - 12:00 p.m.
Meeting place: City Hall, Kikar Saira, by the Visitor's Center.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 9:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Merkaz Dvora Gathering
Gathering at Beit HaHagana, tour of Castel and participation in official Ceremony at Ammunition Hill.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 9:30 a.m.
Event for New Immigrants
At Gan Sacher Amphitheater.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 11:00 a.m.
Festive Picnic at Knesset
Marking 30 years since Jerusalem was united.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 1:00 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.
Paratrooper Assembly
Liberators of Jerusalem. Festive ceremony at the Sultan's Pool, at 8:00 p.m. (Loud sounds will be heard at this ceremony as part of a simulation of the events during the war).

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 1:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
"Flag Dance"
Gathering and dancing at Gan Sacher. March through streets: Pezizel, Ben Yehuda, King George.
"Flag Dance" from intermissions: King George - Yaffo till Tzahal Square.
Walk to Western Wall through all the Old City gates (except the new gate).
Will conclude with festive ceremony at Western Wall.

Thursday, 5.6.97, 6:00 p.m.
Conference on Economic Development of Jerusalem
As a Zionist task of the Zionist Council at Municipality Council Hall, Kikar Saira.

Thursday, 5.6.97, 8:00 p.m.
Celebratory Show - Jerusalem Day Nights
Marking 30 years since Jerusalem's unification.
Participants include: Margalit Tzaroni, Yacov Cohen, Rachamim Raz, Nati Levi, "Hakot Over Chabibi" Band, fireworks show.
Tickets available at community administrations in the various neighborhoods.

SPORTS CELEBRATIONS

Tuesday, 3.6.97, 3:30 p.m.
The 3rd. Israeli Deputy Artiel Oradia Judo Championships
In the Sports Auditorium at the Ziv Community Center.
Entrance free.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 7:00 p.m.
Jerusalem Swimming Championships
At Philip Leone Swimming Pool, Kiryat Yovel.
Program:
10:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. - Freestyle swimming competition
12:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - Swimming Championships
Entrance free.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 7:00 p.m.
Israeli Champions vs. Greek Champions
Friendly international soccer game in the framework of preparations for the European Championships, at the Maaleh Sports Stadium.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 8:30 p.m.
Israeli Tae Kwon Do Championships
At Nave Yankov Community Administration Sports Auditorium.
Entrance free.

FOR THEM AND THEIR MEMORIES

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 1:00 p.m.
Official State Memorial Ceremony
For the fallen soldiers of the Six Day War
At Mt. Herzl Military Cemetery.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 5:00 p.m.
Official State Assembly
Marking the liberation and unification of Jerusalem and in memory of the fallen soldiers, in the presence of the President of Israel, the Prime Minister and the Mayor.
At the National Memorial Area, Ammunition Hill Museum.

Wednesday, 4.6.97, 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Memorial Ceremonies at Memorial Area
At Wall for Ammunition Hill, Rockefeller Museum, near the Lions Gate and at the entrance to Givat Hanatana.

In City Neighborhoods
A wide spectrum of events will be held to mark 30 years of a united Jerusalem.
For more information, call 02-6314600-1.

Due to the events marking Jerusalem Day, changes will be made in the traffic arrangements in Givat Hanatana.

Jerusalem. For all the reasons in the world.

Information & Public Relations Department